PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III, NO 188 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A	W	Tons
SUNDAY. August.					
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	..	11800
22nd "	Kashmir ..	9000	....		..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Persia	..	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	....		..
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	..	11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....		..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....		..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....		..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....		..
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....		..
24th "	Moldavia ..	6000	....		..
31st "	Caledonia ..	16000	....		..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Fusen Maru	G. Ohta	2784	14th Aug.	26th Aug.
Yetchi Maru	H. Nojiri	1094	21st Aug.	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	1627	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.

For freight apply to:—

R. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Mark Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is allowed to canvassers.

VAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Post Box 187.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils.

H 1

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	1915. Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Oct. 30th

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	436	654
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	486	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea, Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself.

5

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.

"LHASA" 2,184, Saturday, 14th August, *Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 13th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Slow Mail)

S. S. "BARPETA", 3,283 tons, sailing, on Friday, the 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing on or about the 21st August calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

11th August 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915
*S. S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	14th Sept. 1915

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	690
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	550	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500 000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bonnillat Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Hackett, Esq (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Are you in an office all day?—Smoking too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

C 3

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lid and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

IS THE

Healthiest Coolest and most Comfortable make of all the materials manufactured for Gentlemen's Underwear.

Undershirts	..from Rs.	2-12
Drawers	.. ,, ,,	3-0
Tennis Shirts	.. ,, ,,	4-0
Sleeping Suits	.. ,, ,,	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.

Send to the local agents for Samples and full Particulars.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

Telephone No. 2728.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 000
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,272
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jammoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional nine (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount to repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.
Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.
Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder. Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lalldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 585

WANTED.

WANTED for the Junagadh State a qualified LADY DOCTOR to take sole charge of the Zenana Hospital.
Salary from Rs. 200 to 250, with free quarters and Rs. 30 carriage allowance
For detailed terms apply to:—
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
590 Junagadh State, Kathiawar.

WANTED immediately an experienced Locomotive Fitter Foreman. Salary Rs. 250. Apply to General Manager, Railway Department, McLEOD and Co., 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or to the DISTRICT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, B. K. and B. D. R. Railways, Burdwan. No one who has not served in a recognised Loco. workshop for 5 years need apply. 614

WANTED a GRADUATE, strong in Gujerathi, for employment on probation as an ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 60 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhanpur in the Nimar District. Service pensionable. Intending candidates should apply with their testimonials to KANHAYALAL GURU, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Nerbudda Circle, Hoshangabad. 602

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.
Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
603 Rajputana.

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.
Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED for the office of the Superintendent, Government Press, Bihar and Orissa, Gulzarbagh, Patna, a competent ENGINEER and ELECTRICAL ASSISTANT. Only thoroughly qualified Engineers capable of taking charge of electrical generating plant driven by oil engines and with a knowledge of general printing machines need apply. Salary Rs. 200—10—300. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.
W. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Superintendent.

WANTED.

WANTED A Second-hand working BOILER (30x7) 150 lbs. pressure. RAO BAHADUR BACHHRAJ JAMNALAL, Wardha, C.P. 612

WANTED for the Hewett Muslim High School, Moradabad, a Trained Graduate; salary Rs. 80—90 untrained Rs. 60.—Apply to the SECRETARY. 590

WANTED a MOTOR ENGINEER to give a few private lessons to an amateur Motor owner in Engine construction and work. Apply to Box No. 489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1471

WANTED a GRADUATE and UNDER-GRADUATE for a mofussil High School, healthy station. Apply with S. L. Optional and salary to Box No. 485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1460

WANTED a Mechanical Engineer with a 2nd class Engineer certificate, pay Rs. 80 p.m.—For particulars apply to The SANITARY ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, United Provinces, Allahabad. 591

WANTED a good steady, fast, thoroughly reliable, black waler horse, about 16 hands under 7 years, also one grey horse of the same description. Apply, HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay 1473

WANTED.—LOAN of Rs. 75,000 to one lakh rupees on the mortgage of a substantial property. Moderate interest. No broker need apply. Apply to Box No. 486. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1465

WANTED by young jolly Hindu Undergraduate persons requiring tuitions French or English, time between 3 and 8. Especial tuition at home for rich ladies not schooling. Apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1472

WANTED 20 first class Tournament Polo Ponies, all walers. Should be big and absolutely sound. The ponies will be tried in Jaora before they are bought, shall pay half Railway fare. Apply to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Darbar, Jaora. 615

WANTED a Private Secretary with a good knowledge of English. A retired official with some experience of administration work will be preferred.
Pay up to Rs. 100. Apply to RAJA JEHANGIRABAD, 12, Neill Road, Lucknow. 592

WANTED a highly qualified GARDENS SUPERINTENDENT for the Bikaner State Gardens. Only men of active habits need apply. Salary Rs. 80—10—120 per mensem. Applications will be received up to the 10th August by THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 591

WANTED a SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60 p.m. Those who have passed Sub-Overseers' examination and have experience of buildings and roads need only apply to the undersigned before the 15th of August 1915, with copies of testimonials.
(Sd.) M. H. DAVDI,
President,
1351 Bagalkot Municipality.

WANTED.—A smart and intelligent man, well up in accounts, English, Commercial Correspondence, and must have good connection with the dealers of Mulji Jetha cloth market in silk piece goods and velvets. State salary, age, and experience, with true copies of testimonials. Good opportunity for a reliable man.
Apply to Box No. 488 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1470

WANTED. GRADUATES.—HEAD-MASTER'S POST Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80 and 1st assistant's post Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60. One with Persian and Science preferred.
MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, August 9, 1915. 1464

WANTED for the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Alambagh, Lucknow, a fully qualified and competent European with Carriage Building experience as Assistant Carriage and Wagon Repair Shop Foreman on pay rising from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per mensem.
Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the undersigned.
T. GREGSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent,
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow. 1425

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

FOR SALE 6 h. p. 37 BHP. CROSSLEYS Suction Gas Engine and Charcoal Plant, 6" Centrifugal Pump, 97, 8" C. I. Spigot and Socket Pipes and 14" by 20" three rollers belt driven Sugar Cane Crushing Mill. Apply to Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1458

FOR SALE.—Hupmobile car. Seats six or eight. 32 h. p. 5-55 m.p.h. Never had machinery touched. Bought last year. Absolutely perfect order; looks as new. Easy for driving in narrow streets of city. Does Mahableshwar ghats on top. Price Rs. 5,500, Sell for Rs. 4,300. Apply to
WILLIAMSON,
1a Staveley Road, Poona.
1461

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Walnut sofas, ottoman, marble telisco, tables, hand painted mirrors, beds, dumb-waiter ch. harmonium, 3 in. 1, French Shah Namch. Apply to Box No. 484 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1459

FOR SALE—1915 Model 6 h.p.—"A J S" Motor Cycle and side car, full accessories and spares, tyre and tubes etc., for Rs. 1,700 cash reasonable offer considered done only 2,000 miles, original cost Rs. 2,000. Apply to Box No. 487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1468

FOR SALE—26 h. p. six-cylinder Delaunay Belleville with luxurious seven seated open body, electric lighting set and many other accessories, in perfect condition; new cost £1,000, any reasonable offer considered. Apply to Box No. 491, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1474

TO BE LET

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO BE LET—A palatial one-story BUNGALOW at Babulnath Road, Chowpati, open on all sides, with a beautiful garden, stables, outhouses and electric lights. Apply Mr. DE SOUZA on the premises. 1454

TO LET—Fully furnished flat, Drawing rooms, Dining room, 2 large bed rooms, 2 smaller, 2 bathrooms, 2 W. C., Electric Light and Fans, Crockery, Cuttlery etc. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
1382 Watson's Annex.

TO LET—For Europeans or Parsis at Tejpal Road, behind Govalia Tank, Westerly facing open on all sides second floor, Hall, 3 bed rooms, dining room, kitchen, baths, rent Rs. 100. Apply KAPADIA, Architect, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 1466

TO BE LET, on a short or long lease, from 1st September or earlier, a first floor FLAT on Colaba Reclamation facing the sea. Three bed rooms, drawing and dining room, etc. Rent Rs. 190. With terrace room, rent Rs. 205. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458. 1469

TO BE LET First Class OFFICE PREMISES in Ismail Buildings at the corner of Church Gate Street and Hornby Road, lately vacated by the Consulting Surveyor to Government. Admirably suitable for a large mercantile firm. Area about 2,500 sq. ft., Electric lights, fans and lift., Tiled flooring, and latest sanitary arrangements. For rent and other particulars, apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458. 1469

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RS. 100 REWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given on behalf of our client TIKAYET SHRI 108 SHRI GORDHANLALJI GIRDHARJI MAHARAJ that some person or persons has or have been forging the Seal of our client and the signature of his Adhikari Charandasji and the Seal of Shri Nathji's Krishna Bhandar and under such Seals and signature sending letters in the names of our said client and the said Charandasji to Vaishnavas at Bombay and other places in India with the object of obtaining money by false pretences. The public and especially Vaishnavas are therefore hereby warned against heeding or acting on such letters or parting with money to any one and are requested to forward such letters to the undersigned. Any person giving information leading to the detection and conviction of the offender or offenders will be paid a reward of Rs. 100.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1915.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Gordhanlalji Girdhariji Maharaj.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FRIDAY, the 13th instant, being a public holiday, Week-End return tickets will be issued from THURSDAY the 12th August, instead of from FRIDAY, the 13th idem, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.
2. In the cases mentioned in paras (a), (b) (c) and (d) page 99 and foot note page 101 of the current Coaching Guide the Week-End return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey, by the trains and at the times specified, on Tuesday, the 17th August, 1915.
W. LAIDLAW,
Agent General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th August, 1915. 262

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is hereby notified for public information in accordance with Rule 8 part 2 of the Rules for places of public amusement in the City of Bombay 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-section (1) Clauses (f) (i) (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that I, Mahomed Usuf Abdulla Mia Khandwani propose erecting a Theatre at Grant Road, on the ground belonging to Mr. Abdulla Mia Khandwani admeasuring about 2660 square yards and assessed under Municipal E Ward Nos. 2227-2280 Street Nos. 227-1-2-229 and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 1 6947.
Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the twenty-fifth day of August 1915, that is to say within fourteen days from the date of this Notice.
Bombay, 11th August, 1915. 1462

SALE OF SUGAR.

ON the 23rd day of August, 1915, at 13 hours there will be sold by public Auction under the authority of the Judge Commercial of Mormugao on board the Austrian steamer "Vorwaerts" interned at the said port of Mormugao two thousand bags of superfine or refined sugar.
All further information on the subject can be obtained on application from Vicente Alvares, Barrister-at-Law, residing at Vasco da Gama, Mormugao.
(Sd.) VICENTE ALVARES,
Vasco da Gama,
Mormugao, 9th August, 1915. 1467

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Very Valuable Immoveable Property, known as "Minocheher Villa," with a large Piece of Vacant Land, at Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under the instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 139 of 1915, and in pursuance of the authority given to him by the Decree in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on 1st July, 1915, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned, very valuable immoveable property, known as "Minocheher Villa," at the premises.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, to the South of Sassoon Dock Road, with the messuage, premises and buildings standing thereon, known as "Minocheher Villa," containing by admeasurement 1,332 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, on or towards the South by land, belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay, leased to Muncherji Nowroji Dessana, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West by Sassoon Cross Dock Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A. No. 209, Street No. 299-301. Sassoon Dock Road No. 1, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/9664, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th August, 1915.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND RICH JEWELLERY.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms first floor No. 52, Medows Street, (opposite Tarachand Pursram).
By order of Messrs. Lakhmaji Talaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of mortgagor Haji Gulam Husen Haji Esmailji.
24 Gold Bangles of different fashions.
1 gold necklace, 2 sets gold buttons.
By order of Messrs. Khimaji Bhagaji & Co., and on account and at the risk of Thaker Odhavji Denkaran.
6 Pearls about 25-30 chaws.
By order of Thaker Nanalal Jagjiban and on account and at the risk of Anandrao Ramrao Talpade.
1 pair diamond kuda jodi.
By order of Messrs. Bhikhabhai and Co., and on account of Chunilal Bapoo.
Pearl, Bangles, Roses, Marquis, Kudagodi of diamonds and emeralds, 2 diamond nose ring, etc., etc.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Moziz.
1 Pearl chain, 1 Marquis of diamonds, and rubies, hooprings, roses, rings of diamonds, and emeralds, etc.
Property of a private gentleman.
4 gold Rayan Malas 8 gold bangles.
3 gold necklaces, 3 gold chains.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th August, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 121.

SALE AT 10 A. M.
BONA FIDE SALE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ANILINE DYE-MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS, MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, ETC.
AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.
Under instructions from Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, THE 12TH AUGUST, 1915, AND ON FOLLOWING DAYS FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M. (S.T.), all the balance of their Aniline-Dyes, such as:—
Reds:—Benzo Magneta Benzo Fast Scarlet Chloramine Red, Eosine, Congo Reds, Madrasi Fast Red, Fast Pinks, Magnetas, Carthamines (Rhodamine B). Delta Purpurine 5 B, Benzo Purpurines. Ponceaus, Scarlets, Diazo Brilliant Scarlet.
Yellows:—Chrysophenines, Leather Yellow, Metanil Yellows, Diazo Yellow, Auramines, Chloramine Yellows, Naphtol Yellows, Coriphosphine.
Violets:—Congo Corinth, Superior Violet Methyl Violets, Benzo Violets, Azo Violet Diazo Fast Violet.
Oranges:—Fast Prima Orange, Crocoine Orange, Fast Chrome Orange, Orange II Balaji, Diazo Brill, Orange.
Greens:—Surat Green, Diamond Green, Bohra and Baroda Greens, Victoria Green, Benzo Green, Brilliant Green XS., Fast Green E. A.
Blues:—Indone Blue, Torquoise Blue, Diazo Navy Blue, Benzo Red Blue, Brilliant Acid Blue, Benzo Chrome Black Blue, Brilliant Benzo Blue, A. I. Indigo Blue.
Browns:—Pluto Browns, Khaki Acid Anthracene Brown.
Blacks:—Direct Blacks, Blue Black, Direct Deep Blacks, Sikh Black, Diazo Blacks.
Katigens:—Katigen Blues, Katigen Black, Katigen Red Brown.
Chemicals:—Sulphide of Soda, Nitrite of soda.
The sale will take place at the Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.
The quantities in the Catalogue are Approximate; therefore all goods are sold subject to the confirmation of the vendor as to the quantity in stock.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE.
Under instructions from the Badische & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 19th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the first floor of the said firm, next to Bank of Bengal, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, all the valuable office furniture of the said firm consisting of—
Teakwood office tables, chairs, glass door cup boards, typewriters of different makers, iron safes, copying press, electric lights and fans, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th August, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.
ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1395.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE TO-DAY, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their Auction Rooms, No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasram Jewellers and opposite the corner of Oak Lane the household teak and black wood surplus furniture of a merchant, consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs lined rich velvet and tapestry, tiled teapoys and jardinees, corner cabinets, dining table, and chairs, picture easels, wall pegs and brackets, single and double almirahs, book stands, invalid sofas, bed room sofas, writing and wash-hand tables, screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, rocking chairs, hatstands, etc.
The property is on a view.
N. B.—The above goods will be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve and the vendor will not be allowed to bid directly or indirectly.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th August, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 50-52; 17 and 20; 153A.; 153B.; 153C.; Care Nos. 259; 520; 48; Memonwada Road, Islampura Cross Lane and Raines Road.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 11th August, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
To-night
TINSEL
AND
TRAGEDY
A three Reel Drama of the Disillusionments of Stage and Circus Life, played by a star cast.
M. SIGNORET.
Mlle. GABRIELLE ROBINNE
M. ALEXANDARE.
All of the comedie Francaise one of the.
Finest films of the season.
Also a Novel
and Amusing English Comic Film
THE LIVE MUMMY
Not very probably perhaps but absolutely laughable together with
A BEAUTIFULLY COLORED ENGLISH COMEDY
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12 p.m.
PRIZE SHOWS
SAT. & Sun. Prize Show 5 to 6-30
PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET. | 1882
To-night
THE MASTER KEY
Epochs 13—14—1 .....7,000 feet.
Time:—7-15 to 8-15, 9 : 10-30, 10-45 to 12-15
Free Gifts of MASTER KEY Albums to Patrons in Box and Stalls in First-class.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
Daily Session as Usual.
Saturday, 14th August
DANCING & SKATING
AT 9-30 TO MID-NIGHT
Tuesday, 31st August
CLOSING OF THE RINK
SPORTS OF SKATES.

Open Boxing Tournament
TO BE HELD ON
24th, 25th & 26th August 1915.
Middle Weights, Welter, Light, Feather } 1st Prize Rs. 60 in each and 2nd Prize Rs. 40, provided there are more than entries.
ENTRANCE Rs. 3 EACH.
Entries to be sent in by 20th August 1915.
Special contests will also be arranged.
THE MANAGER,
Soldiers' & Sailors' Institute,
KIRKEE.

PROFESSOR RAMMURTI
THE INDIAN HERCULES.
FAREWELL VISITS
Before retiring with his Expert Star European, Japanese, Phillippine and Indian Artistes.

Sholapur	..14th to 17th August 1915.	
Bijapur	..19th to 21st	" "
Bagalkot	..22nd & 23rd	" "
Badami	..24th & 25th	" "
Gadag	..26th & 27th	" "
Hospet	..28th to 30th	" "
Kuttoor	..31st Aug. to 2nd Sept.	"

E. PATERSON,
Manager.

G. I. P. RAILWAY
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
PAREL.
ENTERTAINMENT & DANCE
Friday, 13th August
9-30 (S. T.) Sharp.
Entrance Fee—Gents Free.—Ladies Double.
H. T. FLANAGAN,
Hon. Secretary.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. 0-8

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 P. M. TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P. M.

KINEMACOLOR.....PATHE'S GAZETTE.

A TRAGEDY IN THE CLOUDS.

4,000 FEET.

A Coloured-Film drama of Continental stage life.

WIFFLES CATCHES A SPY!

The famous comedian's first great comedy since the war started.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

General Manager.....Mr. Stev. Buckingham

To-night. 6-30 . To-night. 10-0.

THE RAG FOUR

IN HARMONY AND FUN.

NORA MOORE
Comedienne.

MADELINE LA ROCHE
Soubrette.

BEATRICE MERCER
Contralto.

LEITH HARVEY
Tenor.

STEVE BUCKINGHAM
Genial Comique.

The Latest, up-to-date Moving Pictures.

DRAMATIC, COMIC, SPORTING.

(Please note)—This week, MON. TUES. WED. and SAT. the 10 o'clock performance will take place at the Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road. Look out for the Baby Elephant and Reg. Vale. Australian, character comedian.

WROUGHT IRON WORKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR

The Electrical and Automobile Engineers and Mechanics, House Owners and Building Contractors

Executed by Skilled and Experienced Staff

AT THE

ORIENTAL IRON WORKS,

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE, GOLPITHA, BOMBAY No. 4.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets

ASAHI BRAND
STAR BRAND
OLD FISHER BRAND
COCK BRAND

The Best Brands in Japan. Nothing to match them in quality.

Sole Agents

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ld

Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Kaminia Oil stop falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers.

H 3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th August 1915. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.52in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable decrease of rainfall to-day. Precipitation of importance has been confined to Malabar and parts of the south Konkan.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula. Isolated showers are possible in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 10th of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	96.4	88.0	77	..	0	0
Do (0th)	101.6	90.5	90	..	0	—3.06
Jask						
Muskat	100.3	89.3	32	..	0	—3.17
Do. (9th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.8	86.5	71	..	0.65	—2.77
Rawalpind	99.2	82.4	69	..	5.93	—7.17
Lahore	103.9	83.9	66	..	1.99	—6.99
Hissar	100.5	83.2	55	..	4.13	..
Ambala	86.7	79.1	74	..	0.07	—5.08
Delhi	95.1	83.2	62	..	6.08	—8.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.5	80.2	64	..	9.47	—5.52
Mainpuri	92.0	78.8	79	..	9.82	—4.02
Jhansi	89.6	77.2	73	..	14.56	—6.69
Cawnpore	91.0	77.0	80	..	17.04	—0.78
Allahabad	85.4	77.5	77	..	18.71	—1.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	107.3	83.0	77	..	0.06	—1.70
Jacobabad	99.3	78.0	89	..	0.13	—4.59
Karachi	92.2	79.0	68	..	7.85	—4.15
Ajmer	89.8	77.8	65	..	7.25	—5.33
Jaipore	88.8	79.8	73	..	11.67	—4.36
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.8	80.0	82	..	7.18	—3.13
Dwarka	82.1	80.1	86	..	6.01	—6.54
Veraval	91.6	77.8	75	..	6.49	—11.50
Rajkot	94.4	80.2	79	..	7.37	—4.32
Bhavnagar Para	86.2	70.6	82	..	19.58	—8.52
Surat	94.5	79.8	74	..	9.08	—11.04
Ahmedabad	93.7	78.7	78	..	4.23	—10.36
Deesa	85.5	75.0	81	..	12.35	—3.26
Neemuch	82.7	72.6	80	0.02	14.52	—3.93
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	78.3	74.3	85	0.12	48.49	15.90
Jubbulpore	82.2	73.2	85	0.02	20.26	—6.34
Saugor	84.8	74.6	89	..	25.06	—2.59
Hoshangabad	82.6	75.9	81	..	15.77	0 41
Khandaw	86.4	72.4	80	0.01	17.72	0.20
Akola	84.3	73.9	84	..	16.02	—2.51
Amrooti	85.9	76.7	82	..	27.81	0.83
Nagpur	88.1	77.6	78	0.04	20.95	—8.21
Chanda	84.7	76.1	86	..	25.53	—2.49
Raipur						
KONKAN—	86.0	80.4	77	..	56.87	8.14
Bombay	83.7	79.3	82	..	60.51	—10.05
Ratnagiri	83.0	75.8	93	0.52	60.46	—8.58
Mormugao	84.1	76.8	85	0 03	64.69	21.93
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	84.7	78.3	68	..	12.75	2.45
Malegaon	83.9	69.3	73	..	13.47	4.28
Ahmednagar	80.8	71.3	78	..	24.40	10.96
Poona	86.0	70.1	75	..	10.38	—0.11
Sholapur	86.7	70.4	75	..	6.12	—0.33
Bijapur	74.9	67.0	95	0.09	30.34	1.94
Belgaum	81.7	68.9	80	..	18.97	5.43
Aurangabad	90.3	74.5	75	..	12.01	—6.51
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.0	72.2	77	..	18.85	6.40
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	87.2	76.9	79	0.27	71.60	—11.99
Mangalore	81.8	76.1	93	0.21	73.93	1.62
Calicut	83.7	74.8	90	0.39	65.32	9.07
Cochin	84.6	77.0	85	..	21.05	7.21
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	96.3	80.7	66	..	15.65	3.03
Masulipatam	90.3	73.7	64	..	10.91	5.65
Bellary	99.3	79.9	60	..	9.54	0.79
Cuddapah	99.2	89.1	63	..	10.53	3.05
Madras	84.7	64.7	81	..	10.45	2.02
Bangalore	88.6	71.8	78	..	6.35	3.03
Coimbatore	99.1	77.4	62	..	4.65	1.11
Trichinopoly	97.5	79.2	76	..	3.73	—0.60
Negapatam						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the error of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 90 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10th August 1915, was 29.942 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers.

H 2

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

To-day's weather messages indicate that the Arabian Sea current has given practically no rain except along the Himalayas while the Bay current has been confined to Northeast India where some heavy falls have occurred. A few falls have occurred in the west of the United Provinces and Simla hills, the principal amounts being Gorakhpur 1¼ inches, Simla and Lucknow 2 inches each.

MONSOON FORECAST.

ABOVE THE AVERAGE RAINFALL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The monsoon forecast for August and September has been issued to-day which shows that high pressure in South America and low pressure over the Indian Ocean are favourable to the Indian monsoon rainfall.

The mean pressure in South America during the two months June and July was slightly above the average while over the Indian Ocean the corresponding pressure was in slight defect. Thus the pressure conditions are on the whole favourable.

But heavy snowfall in the hills is detrimental to rainfall in India. There has recently been no abnormal snowfall and as the prolonged winter conditions mentioned in the forecast issued in June last which were probably responsible for the delay in the establishment of the monsoon and its subsequent weakness, have now ceased to exert any influence. This factor is not likely to have a prejudicial effect during the remainder of the season.

Unsteady winds over the Indian Ocean generally accompany breaks in the monsoon. This year the winds have been much more unsteady than usual and further breaks in the rainfall may be expected.

Although there may be one or more breaks in the monsoon, the total rainfall for August and September is more likely to be above the average than below. There appears no reason to doubt that North-East India will share in the improvement.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 10th August 1915.	Total since 1st June to 10th August.	1st June to 10th August 1914.	1st June to 10th August 1913.
Colaba Observatory	....	56.87	51.90	60.43
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital]	....	60.42	52 99	70.67
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	....	56.78	55.05	69.73
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	....	62.59	60 36	72.79

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 9th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.703	inches
Temperature of Air	82.9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.4	"
Dew Point	76.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.821	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0	"
Minimum do. do.	78.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	229	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01	inches.
Total fall during month	2.28	"
Do. do. year	55.28	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 10th	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m	ft. in.
Tu.	10	m 11 26	27 10	10	m 4 30	16 6
		11 10a	26 0		m 5 27a	18 9
W.	11	m 11 55	28 4	11	m 5 8	16 1
		11 50a	26 8		m 5 58a	18 0
Th.	12	m 0 24	28 7	12	m 5 44	15 11
					m 6 28a	17 5
Fr.	13	m 0 29	27 2	13	m 6 18	16 1
		0 54a	28 7		m 6 58a	16 10
Sat.	14	m 1 9	27 4	14	m 6 53	16 6
		1 25a	28 8		m 7 29a	16 6
Sun.	15	m 1 51	27 4	15	m 7 29	17 3
		1 58a	27 11		m 8 3 a	16 4
Mon	16	m 2 36	26 11	16	m 8 7	18 5
		2 34a	27 3		m 8 42a	16 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 10 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 7h. 10m.
" 11 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 7h. 9m.
" 12 (Thursday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 7h. 9m.
" 13 (Friday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 14 (Saturday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 15 (Sunday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 16 (Monday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 6m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-6m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 5h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th. 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a m

PENSIONS AND GRATUITY TO SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

A Peshawar correspondent writes that pensions of Rs. 50 monthly each besides a gratuity of Rs. 1,200 each have been granted to the widows of the two Subadars of the 8th Rajputs killed in action at Shabkadar last April.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C-7

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 10th.

Dunster	Jones	Aden
Polykaor	Theoputatos	Genoa
Dumra	Hobday	Busreh
Losna	Wilsen	Christiania

DEPARTURES.

August. 10th.

Iyo Maru	Okamoto	Kobe
Tregunno	Humpereys	Hull
Ellin	Potts	Rangoon

The following steamer received port clearance on yesterday:—

Steamer	Priestfield	for	Leith.

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading on Tuesday.

Steamer	Polykter	for	Genoa.
"	Scindia	for	Liverpool
"	Nore (to arrive)	for	China, etc.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru left Singapore for Bombay, on the 9th instant.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (homeward bound), on the 9th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru (homeward bound), arrived at Hongkong, on the 7th instant.

S. S. City of Cairo:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Cairo, outward bound, passed the Canal on the 8th instant, and is due to arrive here at day light on the 18th instant.

S. S. Dunster:—The steamer Dunster, 2,869 tons, Captain M. S. Jones, arrived here yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 2nd August, in ballast.

S. S. Polyksor:—The steamer Polyksor, 2,484 tons, Captain E. Theopulatos, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, having left that port on the 20th ultimo.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 3rd instant, with one cabin and eleven deck passengers.

S. S. Losna:—The Norwejian steamer Losna, 2,665 tons, Captain S. Berg-Nilsen, arrived here yesterday from Christiania, which port she left on the 1st ultimo and called at the intermediate ports, with general goods on board.

S. S. Priestfield:—The steamer Priestfield, 2,611 tons, Captain Balls, will sail to-day for Leith via Suez Canal, with a general cargo on board.

Tuesday, August 10th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Natal (Transport)	Dawson	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Warburn	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co
K. Reapwell	Williams	J. Finlay & Co
M. Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
P. Caspian	Wright	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati		K. N. & Co
Indravati		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Priestfield	Balls	W. & A. Graham
3 Dairen Maru	Naru	N. Y. K.
4 Perseverich	Manley	T. M. & Co
5 Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co
6 Barpeta	Morgan	T. M. & Co
7 Kratos	Hallberg	T. M. & Co
9 City of Durham	Hopkins	K. N. & Co
10 & 11 Chosen Maru	Yamate	N. Y. Kaisha
14 Lhasa	King	T. M. & Co
15 Salma	Ramner	F. F. Campbell & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffreys	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Pasha	Elliot	T. M. & Co
4 Kas mir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Bawean	Vansbewen	D. Nanjee & Sons
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Jehangir		T. M. & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Santhia	Robertson	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
Dunster	Jones	
Firoozi	Alexander	T. M. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkou Maru	Tenimoto	N. Y. K.
Losna	Nilsen	
Polyksor	Theopulatos	
Mehrol Hall	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Mashnaty	Roope	
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
Nurani	Thompson	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

August 10

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 105 bales cotton cuttings, E. Hajien; 4,000 cwts. poppy seed, Ralli Bros.; 3,969 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 6,680 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 29,029 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 302 tons linseed, David Sassoon & Co.; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve & Co.

Homayun (s) 12,997 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 2,993 cwts. saltpetre, S. Rowji & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kashmir (s) 4,014 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 991 cwts. castor seed, John Fachiri; 300 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri.

Scindia (s) 1,873 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri & Co.; 13,008 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,000 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

Bawean (s) 257 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.

FOR HULL.

Dunstar (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison & Co.

Montebello (s) 12,620 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Natal Transport (s) 200 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons.

City of Durham (s) 10 bales wool, M. Laxminarayan; 22 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 151 bales wool, Bombay & Co.; 50 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 8 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,720 cwts. linseed cake, Bruel & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.

Scindia (s) 118 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 20 bales wool, Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Manningtry (s) 8½ cwts. gram, Ali Bros.; 279 cwts. gram kadaya, Ali Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Darien Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.; 1,488 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Darien Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 450 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 673 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Chosen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Darien Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Darien Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton, New Moffusil Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Darien Maru (s) 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 39 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 229 bales cotton, T. Nishematsu & Co.; 350 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 600 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Nore (s) 300 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady & Co.; 1,100 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 50 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

Nore (s) 700 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brandy & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 400 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Polykter (s) 300 bales cotton, K. Devchand & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, K. Devchand & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kenkon Maru from Portland, Agents, G. Aurbhuthnot & Co.:—430 longs, 18,521 pieces wood tember other than teak.

S. S. Darien Maru from Osaka, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha:—350 cases cassia, 3 cases perfumery, 6 cases paper, 357 bags ginger dry, 7 cases hair oil, 10 cases soap, 752 bags sago, 151 bags flour, 12 cases vegetable wax, 1,453 bags betelnuts, 8,167 bags rice, 18 bags coffee, 1,060 bundles rattano, 51 bags p. leaves, 69 cases refined camphor, 20 bales isinglass, 50 bales star aniseed, 5 cases celluloidware, 97 bags black pepper, 305 slabs tin, 16 cases mace, 15 casks sulphate copper, 27 cases camphor oil, 6 cases clocks, 31 cases glass bottles, 100 rolls matting, 10 bundles galangal, 3 cases cassia oil, 70 cases porcelainware, 1 case dye, 2 cases leatherware, 42 cases enamelware, 176 bales China roots, 22 cases glass bangles, 3 bags almonds, 5 bags nutmegs, 1 case lacquiredware, 2 bales woollens, 1 bale rug, 17 cases cotton yarn, 179 pieces longs, 3 cases antimonywares, 1 [illegible] ware.

S. S. Melford Hall from New York, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—45 cases varnish, 81 cases varnish, 20 cases salad oil, 40 cases colour, 1 case essential oil, 51 packages syrup, 21 cases flug tobacco, 2 cases cigarettees, 335 cases alminium, 125 cases quaker oats, 1 case choloroform, 97 bags lead, 1 barrel asphalt, 8 cases condiments, 1,414 cases nails, 890 cases, 547 barrels grease, 2,568 cases, 126 barrels lantuns and lantern globes, 7 cses provisions, 5 cases perfumery, 55 boxes canned meat, 15 boxes canned syrups, 1 box canned salamon, 50 barrels sugar of lead, 2 cases shoes, 78 cases oil cloth, 2 cases copper sheets, 1 box paint, 4 bundles belting, 30 cases grapenuts, 6 cases rubber goods, 20 boxes bottled olives, 20 boxes bottled catsup, 50 cases nestles milk food, 5 cases lubricating compound, 6 cases glass mouldings, 547 cases, 64 drums, 4,033 barrels lubricating oil, 20 kegs preserveline, 3 cases varnish goods, 1 case stoves, 264 boxes, 41 cases, 100 packages clocks, 1 case confectionary, 1 boxes, 65 cases soap, 20 packages, 89 cases medicine, 198 cases, 10 boxes, 1 package motor car and accessories, 608 cases [illegible] 4 barrels oil, 20 cases cotton seed oil, 10 cases gapan, 50 cases cats, 8 boxes piece, 2 cases cement, 3 cases shoes, 19 cases leather, 4 cases perfumed spirit, 6 cases peppermint oil, 9 cases leather belting, 1 cases dyewood.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

"SYRUP BRAHMI"

Used with remarkable success in Loss of Memory, Hysteria Epilepsy, Insanity, and Mental Derangements. Removes hoarseness and improves the voice, and as such is valuable to Singers and Speakers.

Price Ans. 12 per phial

EXTRACT GULANCHA LIQ. Co.

Our Liquid extract of Gulancha with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF KALMEGHA is an excellent combination for Malarial fever at all its stages. It enriches blood, improves appetite, removes dropsy and Anaemia and all liver complaints.

Price Re. one a phial.

EXTRACT KURCHI LIQ.

A specific for acute and chronic Dysentry, Used in conjunction with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF BAEL, it cures even the most obstinate cases.

Price Rs. 1-4 per phial.

"AQUA PTYCHOTIS CONC.

This wellknown preparation of ours is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders.

Price Ans. Eight per phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

***Agents:*—NATIONAL A GENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.**

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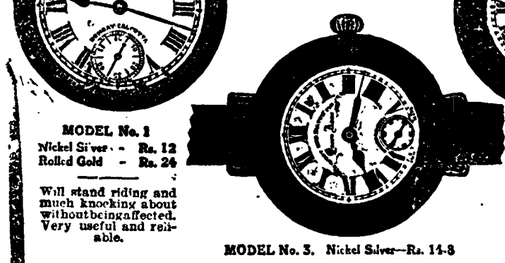
"Queen Anne"

15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.



MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24

Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With better qualities Rs. 14 8

Recommended for sporting [illegible] as on driving, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver—Rs. 14-8

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Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories in England, Germany, France and America ensure the very best results.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate.

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COMMERCIAL.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO EUROPE.

A correspondent in New York tells us says the "Economist", that controversy is still raging upon this important subject. A few months ago, he reminds us, Mr. Lloyd George estimated the indebtedness of the United States to Great Britain at no less than 1,000 million sterling, and that of the United States to France, Germany, Holland, and the remainder of the Continent at about 200 million sterling, so that the total indebtedness of the United States to Europe would be about 6,000 million dollars, or 1,200 million pounds. Nothing, of course, is more deceptive than to treat the relations of individuals to individuals as if they were the relations of States or Governments to one another, but it is in a rough-and-ready way convenient just now to look at the problem of the exchanges in the light of the net sums owed by individuals in the United States to individuals in Great Britain. If Mr. Lloyd George's figures are correct there is also some moderate satisfaction, we suppose, to be found in the calculation; for if, which, of course, is impossible, all those debts could be liquidated, the cost of the war for one year might be paid for by confiscating and selling all American property owned by British citizens. But this would mean that in so far as during the last hundred years British savings have been invested in the United States these saving would have been dissipated and destroyed by one year of the present war. The estimate, however, put forward by Mr. Lloyd George has been disputed. For example, in one of the American magazines Mr. Theodore H. Price has declared that the debts of the United States to Europe are practically offset by those of Europe to the United States. From this point of view it would be well to look at the history of the exchanges since the outbreak of the war. These show that at first the exchanges were in our favour, owing partly to the fall in cotton prices. But as food prices rose and purchases of munitions expanded the exchanges turned definitely against Great Britain.

Seven or eight years ago a monograph published by the National Monetary Commission of the United States, and written by Sir George Paish, estimated the indebtedness of the United States, to Europe at 6,000 million dollars. Since then there have been various movements and fluctuations, but it seems probable that this estimate and that put forward by Mr. Lloyd George were a good deal too high. At any rate, Mr. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, who has made an examination of the transfer books, i. e., the security lists, of all the American railways, finds that the total foreign holdings of American railroad securities are only 2,576 million dollars—something over 500 millions sterling. The "Journal of Commerce" suggests that about 150 million dollars' worth are also held by brokers and bankers in Wall Street on foreign account, so that the total might rise to 2,725 million dollars. Besides railroad securities there are, of course, industrial, municipal and other American securities held abroad. But these, it is estimated would not amount to a quarter of the total for railroads. Hence it is thought that the grand total of all United States securities held abroad does not exceed 3,500 million dollars. The following details, taken from data collected between October and April last by Mr. Loree, deserve to be recorded:—

Security.	Total. £
First preferred stock ...	161,280,900 00
Second preferred stock...	99,900 00
Common stock	633,802,162 00
Notes	61,375,640 16
Receivers' certificates ...	998,000 00
Collateral trust bonds ...	227,610,415 26
Equipment bonds ...	17,364,289 00
Car trusts	808,000 00
Debenture bonds ...	204,005,310 00
Mortgage bonds ...	1,269,086,726 00
Total ...	2,576,401,342 42

The records obtained by Mr. Loree are not quite complete, but further information would make little difference, and there is no doubt that in the last few months large quantities of American securities have been sold back to the United States. We have heard a competent observer in the City put the total of American securities actually sold by British holders since the outbreak of war at nearer 100 than 50 millions sterling.

A distinguished authority, Mr. Barton Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank, informs us that before the war he made an estimate of 5,000 millions as the total indebtedness of the United States, of which 4,000 millions, he thought, was due to English holders. This, we presume, would include private property owned by British citizens in the United States. He calculated further that the interest on this sum would amount to about 250 million dollars per annum, which would be paid in goods, freights, &c. If this estimate be accepted, and we further assume that the British sales of American securities since war began total 100 millions sterling, then our annual income from the United States will have been reduced by about one-eighth—i. e., by about six millions sterling a year. On any view, these estimates show the enormous financial power of Great Britain.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.

The Bombay Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, is informed that a Branch of the Bank has been opened since August 3rd at Sydney, Australia.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. 6

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

Estimated	10,000
Total Imports	4,000

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.40	5.43
Aug.-Sept.	5.40	5.43
Sept.-Oct.	5.44	5.47
Oct.-Nov.	5.51	5.54
Nov.-Dec.	5.56	5.59
Dec.-Jan.	5.60	5.63
Jan.-Feb.	5.64	5.67
Feb.-Mar.	5.68	5.71
Mar.-Apl.	5.72	5.75
Apl.-May	5.75	5.78
May-June	5.79	5.82
June-July	5.82	5.85
July-Aug.	5.85	5.88

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 9th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East India ..		30
" Imports		4,000
Mid. Americans		5.47
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.55
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October ..	9.42
	January ..	9.83
New York Official noon call	October .	9.40
	January ..	9.82
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	October ..	9.23
	January ..	9.63

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.40	5.29
Aug.-Sept.	5.40	5.29
Sept.-Oct.	5.44	5.34
Oct.-Nov.	5.51	5.41
Nov.-Dec.	5.56	5.46
Dec.-Jan.	5.60	5.51
Jan.-Feb.	5.64	5.55
Feb.-Mar.	5.68	5.59
Mar.-Apl.	5.72	5.63
Apl.-May.	5.75	5.66
May-June	5.79	5.70
June-July	5.82	5.73
July-Aug.	5.85	5.76

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 9th.

M.G. Bengal Good	4.05d.
" " Fully Good	4.20d.
" " Fine	4.35d.
No. 1 Oomra Good	4.50d.
" " Fully Good	4.65d.
" " Fine	4.80d.
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good.	4.55d.
" " " Fine..	4.85d.
" Broach Good	4.95d.
" " Fully Good	5.10d.
" " Fine	5.25d.
" Scinde Good	4.05d.
" " Fully Good	4.20d.
" " Fine	4.35d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.41
Previous closing price	9.50
Futures at New York Jan.	9.81
Previous closing price	9.92
Spot Cotton at New York	9.45
Previous price	9.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.82
Previous price	8.82
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.19
Previous price	9.30
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.59
Previous price	9.71
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¼
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅞

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 9/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate since 8th August, 1915.	5%
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅝
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅝
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	27.12

WAR LOANS.

London, August 9th.

War Loan 3½% 1925-1928 ..	£92 9/16
War Loan 4½% 1925-1945 ..	£98½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Aug. 9th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July sellers	56/9
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. July Sellers	56/6
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Aug. Paid	56/6
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/1½
Wheat Choice White Bombay. July sellers	57/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 July sellers	56½
Karachi Barley August	37/9
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	1,880,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.

One thing is sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex Ship Aug.-Sept. sellers	56/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. sellers	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. sellers	55/6
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept.	51/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September; Sellers	51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton August-Sept. Hull sellers	£8/11/3

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£69⅜
Copper Braziers Nominal.	
Yellow Metal	13
English best selected Copper	84
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£19
Hard Spelter	50

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-Sept. value	2/4⅜
Ceylon Rubber Sept.-Oct. value	2/4⅜

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-November	19/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-November	19/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-November	21/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-November ..	21/10½
Calcutta Linseed Paid Aug.-Sept. ..	54

BOMBAY MARKETES.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 10.

In spite of a decline in Liverpool, the market here rules steady with new Broach at 246/7.

No business of any importance has been reported for although there is a certain demand from the bazaar, sellers are scarce.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal Sept. 170.
Fine K/Akola Sept. 201.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal January 187½.
Fine K/Akola January 215½.
Good Broach April 247.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			245	Apr. 25'16
M.G. "			..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	151	155	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khanjesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	200	..	..	25-9-15
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	216	Do.
H. G. Western	..	..	185/6	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	102	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	217	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	£13/4	Do.
M.G. Bengals	169	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	214	..	..	25-1-16

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 9th August, 1915:—

Cotton	1,876 Bales.
Wheat	4,228 cwts.
Linseed	3,877 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	5,474 "
Ginjellyseed	220 "
Groundnuts	2,813 "
Castorseed	4,737 "
Rice	3,396 "
Myrabollams	713 "
Cottonseed	19,849 "
Mowraseed	834 "
Gram	543 "
Joowar	2,226 "
Barley	1,279 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 6-12-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi Sept. ..... Rs. 6-15-6, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-9, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-7-3. R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-13-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 6-14-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-2, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-11, R, D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ..... Rs. 37 B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-15, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 23, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7/8d. Sept.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3-16d. Sept.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	130¼
Do. Shanghai	166½
60 d-s. Yokohama	151½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-13-0
Australian Do.	24-5-6
Bombay Do.	24-1-8
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-14-0

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. B-3

SANITARY REGENERATION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—"Healthy sanitary condition as to food, drink, and cleanliness of person, house and city, stands first in importance"—Dr. William Farr, M.D., F.R.S., S.C.L., C.B.

Now that the problem of the sanitary regeneration of Bombay and the emancipation of the suffering poor from the cruel thrall of filthy environment has very properly aroused public enthusiasm, may I trespass on the indulgence of your columns and invite the readers' careful attention to the views on sanitation of Miss Florence Nightingale "one of the noblest women and best sanitarians who ever lived and organiser of nursing in the Crimean War?"

In her "Notes on Nursing" Miss Nightingale writes:—

"Is it not living in a continued mistake to look upon diseases as we do now, as separate entities, which must exist, like cats or dogs, instead of looking upon them as conditions, like a dirty and clean condition, and just as much under our control; or rather as the reactions of kindly nature against the conditions in which we have placed ourselves? I was brought up, both by scientific men and ignorant women, distinctly to believe that small-pox, for instance, was a thing of which there was once a first specimen in the world, which went on propagating itself in a perpetual chain of descent, just as much as there was a first dog, or a first pair of dogs, and that small-pox would not begin itself any more than a new dog would begin, without there having been a parent dog.

Since then I have seen with my eyes, and smelt with my nose, small-pox growing up in first specimen, either in close rooms or in over-crowded wards, where it could not by any possibility have been "caught" but must have begun. Nay more, I have seen diseases begin, grow up and pass into one another. Now dogs do not pass into cats.

I have seen, for instance, with a little overcrowding, continued fever grow up; and with a little more, typhoid fever: and with a little more, typhus, and all in the same ward or hut.

Would it not be far better, truer and more practical, if we looked upon disease in this light? For diseases, as all experience shows are adjectives, not noun substantives."

And at page 8 of her book she says:—

"The very first canon of nursing—the first and last thing upon which a nurse's attention must be fixed—the first essential to the patient without which all the rest you can do for him is as nothing, with which I had almost said you may leave all the rest alone, is this—to keep the air he breathes as pure as the external air, without chilling him."

Miss Nightingale gives five essential points in securing the health of houses:—

(1) Pure air; (2) Pure water; (3) Efficient drainage; (4) Cleanliness; (5) Light.

"Sewers may become cesspools of the most dangerous description, if improperly made and placed. At Scutari, if the wind changed so as to blow up the open mouths of the sewers, such change was frequently marked by the outbreaks of fever among the patients, and by relapses among the convalescents from fever. Where sewers pass close to or under occupied rooms, the walls or covers being defective, exhalations will infallibly escape into those rooms. Such could be distinctly perceived in Scutari hospitals, and cases of cholera distinctly traced to such a cause. Not very long ago five fatal cases of fever occurred in rapid succession among the nurses in one of our civil hospitals, which were traced to a defective drain."

Space forbids full quotation of many of Miss Nightingale's valuable hints and suggestions but I cannot resist the temptation of citing one or two from a letter she wrote to Mr. J. Pickering, F.R.G.S., Member of the Leeds Town Council:—

"Every one who kows anything of public health questions will agree in your views as to the practical unity of epidemics, and their determining causes, and that exemption from all alike must be sought not by any one thing, such as vaccination, but by enquiring into and removing the causes of epidemic susceptibility generally."

This paragraph deserves to be written in "letters of gold."

Have is a second example by the same authoress and another instance showing how a great principle may be condensed into two or three lines:

"Sound sanitary opinion agrees with your views, viz:—That epidemic disease is to be "prevented" by agents or conditions which produce "health;" not, in any one epidemic disease case, by an agent or condition which produces (not health) but "a disease, or a diseased action."—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, August 7. HERMIS.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, August 9.

The week opens with jute shares as the predominating stock. The market prices were somewhat irregular, half the companies showing an advance and other half a slight set back, evidently due to the exigencies of immediate and near-to-hand deliveries. Nothing of interest in other sections of the market.

To-day's quotations were: Auckland 125, Belvedere 161, Delta 251, Dalhousie 153, Fort Glosna 261, Howrah 153½, Kanknarrah 301, Union 228, Reliance 146.

Government paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 88/13, small sums at 89/2.

WHEAT PRICES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The wheat prices do not show any downward tendency and the prices are stationary. Lahore quotes 9½ seers, Meerut 9, Cawnpore 8¾, Delhi 9, and Jubbulpore 8¼ seers a rupee.

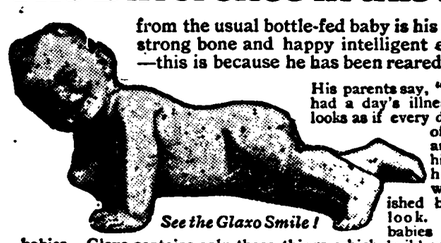
THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of [illegible]

Low rates, liberal conditions. Particulars apply to—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director
92, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay
AGENTS WANTED.

The Difference in this Baby



from the usual bottle-fed baby is his firm flesh, strong bone and happy intelligent expression—this is because he has been reared on Glaxo.

See the Glaxo Smile!

His parents say, "He has not had a day's illness," and he looks as if every day is a day of happiness and joy to him. This is how every well-nourished baby should look. Glaxo-fed babies are lucky babies. Glaxo contains only those things which build up firm flesh and strong bone, muscle and brain. It builds strong, healthy babies, not flabby ones. It is the over-fat flabby Baby who gets bronchitis and chills, and is never really happy.

This is because Glaxo is only milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar, and contains no starch or flour. Glaxo is a complete food for Baby, right from birth, and as only hot water—no cream or milk—has to be added, it is inexpensive and very easily prepared.

Give your Baby "Glaxo"—the best is not too good for him.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BURGOYNE'S

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.,
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HEALO

HEALO SKIN SOAP.

A Toilet Luxury of great medicinal value, made from purest materials only, containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin. Removes scurf and prevents hair from falling.

Annas 8 per tablet.

HEALO BLOOD ENRICHERS.

The Perfect Blood and Complexion Pills. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood and greatly assists the external treatment.

Per Bottle As. 14.

BOILS AND RASHES

Are instantly removed and cured by Healo Skin Ointment, the sovereign remedy for Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Eruptions, Barber's Rash, Chilblains, Sunburn, Scruf, Sore or Tender Feet, Irritation and other Diseases of the Skin.

Price per tin Annas 14 & Rs. 2-2.

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Rs. 7 Per 50.

As supplied to the principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited. Satisfaction assured.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & Co., MEDOWS ST. BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "MERWANCO."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana: Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 13.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Byculla Club.
Ramzan Id Mahomedan Holiday.

SATURDAY, August 14.

University Senate Meeting 5-45 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Baronet Club.
Poona Extra Race Meeting.

MONDAY, August 16.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon in Bombay.
Municipal Corporation.

TUESDAY, August 17.

University Annual Convocation 5-45 p.m.
D. BYRAMJI 10—8—15

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 6-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORIAM.

D'MONTE.—In ever sad and loving memory of my brother John Felix, Deputy Superintendent, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, who died on 12th July 1915, at Bombay aged 38 years. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his sorrowing sister, brother-in-law, relatives and a large circle of friends. Wednesday the 11th August 1915 being a month's mind, there will be a requiem mass at Dadar Church at 8 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Aug. 11.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy Recruits at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, soft shoes if weather is wet.

"A" Coy. Recruits will parade until further notice at 8 a.m. at Headquarters.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

"D" Coy. at 5-30 p.m. at Headquarters.

198. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

"H" Coy trained Volunteer from Wednesday, 11th to Sunday, 15th instant, both days inclusive.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.C. Officers and men daily.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

260. Maxim Gun.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team will parade at Headquarters on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

"C" Coy. Team on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.

273. Lecture.—There will be a lecture for Officers and N.C. Officers to-day, Wednesday the 11th instant, at 6-30 p.m. in the Municipal Hall.

276. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No. 8653 Vol. C. J. Bocarro to "C" Coy.
No. 8654 Cyc. C. N. Cummings and No. 6716 Cyc. W. R. Hildreth, to "E" (Cyclist) Coy.
No. 8655 Vol. J. A. Cronopulo and No. 8656 Vol. R. J. Cockburn, to "G" Coy.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Aug. 11.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C. Commanding.

Parades for the week ending August 14th 1915:—

Orderly N.C. Officers for the week.—Sergt. C. H. Partridge and Lce Corpl. D. Meldrum.

THURSDAY, 12.

Commanding Officers's Parade at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki Shirts rifle and sword.

FRIDAY, 13.

Instructional Parade for Troop leaders and N.C. Officers at Headquarters from 7 a.m.

ISSUE OF ARMS

Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters at once.

NOTICE.

Two cups have been presented for half section tent-pegging. The competition will be run off at the Mud Sports meetings by the kind permission of the Honorary Secretaries, and will consist of the best of a series of runs. The first competition will be held this afternoon.

(Sd.) A. KIRKE-SMITH, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

Nautical March—"Admirals All"
Hubert Bath.
Overture—"Barbier de Seville" .....Rossini.
Valse—"Mimi" .....Gardener.
Selection—"The Mikado" .....Sullivan.
Intermezzo—"Aisha" .....Lindsay.
Scottish Fantasia .....David Stephen.
Polka Song—"La Petite Tonkinoise"
Scotto & Christine.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Saturday next.

A NEW ADVOCATE.

Mr. Justice Beaman admitted on the 6th instant Mr. Rafieuddin Fariduddin Munshi B.A. (Cantab), as an advocate of the Bombay High Court.

THE SA SECTE,

Owing to the Malwa, being delayed at Fremantle as already reported in our columns the Salsette which connects with that vessel at Aden will not sail from Bombay till Monday afternoon, the 16th instant.

A FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.

A Hindu mill-hand by name Satia Chiroo employed in the Currimbhoy mills while oiling the electric dynamo pulley, yesterday morning, accidentally fell between the pulley and the hand-rail. He was thrown to a distance of ten feet on the floor, fracturing his head. Death was instantaneous.

A CASHIER ABSCONDS.

Mr. Pherozeshah N. Mehta, a merchant, who has his office in the Churchgate Street, has informed the Police that his cashier had absconded after collecting money from a mill to the extent of Rs. 5,330 since April last. The cashier had already admitted his guilt to his employer.

ACCIDENT TO A BOY.

On the night of the 9th instant, Keshra Shina, a Marwari boy was knocked down by a Parsi cyclist on the Falkland Road, one of the wheels passing over his right leg. The cyclist was detained, but made his escape eventually. The injured boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN KILLED.

While a cart driver was taking his bullocks to a water-trough near-by in the Dongri Street on the evening of the 8th instant, one of the animals got loose and in its mad career knocked down many persons, including a Mahomedan woman. She, however, struck her head on the stone pavement and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries on the night of the 9th.

A LECTURE ON "POSITION OF WOMEN"

Under the auspices of the Bene-Israel Stree Mandal, a public lecture was delivered by Dr. Kashibai Nowrangay, B.A., L.M. & S., in the hall of the Israelite School at Mazagon on Sunday last before a large gathering of the Bene-Israel ladies, on "The Position of Women." The president of the Mandal, Miss Rebecca Reuben, B.A., then addressed the meeting and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks proposed by Miss Abigail Hyams.

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A "First Aid" Class for ladies under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay will be opened in Rukshamani Hospital, C. P. Tank Road, Bhuleshwar Kumbhar Tukada from Friday. The class will be conducted by Dr. Ramchandra D. Patvardhan, L.M. & S., from 2 to 3 p.m. (S.T.)

A Home Nursing Class for ladies will be opened in the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School, Bhai Jivanji Lane Thakurdwar from Saturday. The Class will be conducted by Dr. S. N. Navalkar, L.M. & S., from 3 to 4 p.m. (S.T.)

DONATIONS TO KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League have received the following donations, subscriptions, etc., from the 1st of May up-to-date:—His Excellency the Viceroy, Rs. 100; Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 250; The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., Rs. 200; R. W. Harter Esqr., Rs. 150; Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. E. Spinner & Co., Rs. 50; Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Rs. 50; J. L. Rieu Esqr., I.C.S. Rs. 30; Messrs. W. Crowder & Co., Rs. 25; H. Blascheck Esqr., Rs 20; Messrs. MacMillan & Co., Ltd., Rs. 20; J. A. Lord Esqr., Rs. 15; B. Rief Esqr. Rs. 15; P. S. Mehenti Esqr., Rs. 10; Cowasji Sorabji Pochee Esqr., Rs. 10; A. S. Narielwala Esqr., Rs. 10; Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, Rs. 5; Messrs. Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Rs. 5; D. F. Batliwala Esqr. Rs. 100; R. W. Harter Esqr., Rs. 100; Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw Esqr., M.V.O., Rs. 100; Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, Rs. 100; Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, Rs. 100; Subscriptions as New Annual Members Rs. 90; Subscriptions from 40 Annual Members, Rs. 205; Petty collections, Rs. 1-13-8; Total Rs. 1,861-13-8.

A GAMBLER'S DEATH.

On receipt of certain information, Inspector Smith of the Nagpada Section raided a gambling den, in Telly Street on the night of the 9th on the second floor of a building belonging to one Haji Ebrahim. As the policemen arrived there, the gamblers rushed here and there in panic; some locked themselves in the lavatory, one man hid himself under a cot and another man was in the bath room. Some escaped by getting on to the roof of the next house. The policemen on search found a few coppers and candles lying on the floor. Four men were arrested, but one man, the police were informed yesterday morning, was lying dead beneath the lavatory. The man's name was Subrati and his age was 25 years, and it appears that he had jumped from the window in trying to escape down the drain pipe. The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the dead body yesterday morning, when one of the gamblers Mukhai Ganesh deposed that the deceased was one of the gamblers and when the Police arrived the gamblers ran helter-skelter. Witness was found hiding under a charpoy and he had injured his leg by knocking against a bed-stead.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, death having occurred by the man's skull being fractured.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

MIDLAND COURTIES UNION OF BIRMINGHAM.

The Examinations by the above Board were held in Bombay in the hall of Davar's College of Commerce last April and the following candidates have passed successfully in same.

Book Keeping, (advanced).—Class I., Messrs. Gangaikondan S. Subramanian, Purshotamdas Odhavji Mehta, Minocher Manekji Mistry, Abdul Hamed Joonus. Class II., Messrs. Dawood Mahomed Seedat, Kanaiyalal Girjashanker Vyas, Devji Mahomed Lakhani, Chhapkhanawalla Sorab Merwanji, Moreshwar Shripat Lele, Dharwar Gev Framji, Desai Vrajlal Himatlal, Harakhshanker Jamnashanker Desai, Arthur McDowell, Vaishnav Jayantilal K., Jyotiswarup Hukku.

Accountancy, (advanced).—Class I., Messrs. Nanabhoy Jamasji Lala, Mohammad Hamid Ali. Class II., Messrs. Kaiyumbhoy Casumji, Pusubury Mangayya, Naoroji Burjorji Mistry J. G. Mascarenhas Moskon, Jehangir Dinshaji Khambatta, Dattatraya Ramchander Pradhan, Minocher Sorabji Nadershaw, Arcot Kannan.

Secretarial Work and Practice, (advanced).—Class I., Messrs. N. L. Sachdeo, Yadao Narayan Mulye, Naoroji Burjorji Mistry, Kaiyumbhoy Casumji. Class II., Messrs. Lakshmi Narasimha, Lalbhai Kalidas Bhatt, Bamboat Rustomji Nanabhoy, Pusubury Mangayya, Sham Rao B. Golatkar, Fitter Merwanji Cawasji, Captain Hormusji Framji.

Commercial Correspondence, (advanced).—Class II., Messrs. Kaiyumbhoy Casumji P. Mangayya, Naoroji Burjorji Mistry.

The Travancore Durbar have decided on registering some lands in south Travancore in a European firm's name. The firm will be granted monopoly to export monozite from Travancore.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

A meeting of members of the Bombay City Improvement Trust Board was held last evening, Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. Orr read out a letter which, he said, had been addressed to them by Mr. Samson, requesting them to sanction a subsistence allowance, in view of the Board's recent decision to suspend him. Mr. Orr observed that under Rule 193 of the service, such a subsistence allowance was payable to him, the proportion being one-fourth of the salary. Mr. Samson's salary was Rs. 600 and so he could get Rs. 150 per month.

As Mr. Samson's letter had not been circulated among all the members, it was resolved to postpone consideration of the subject to the next meeting.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Government requesting the Board to nominate a representative on the Committee Government propose to appoint to select a site for a marine acquarium in Bombay. It was resolved to appoint Mr. Orr to represent the Board on the Committee.

The Board then considered the representation of the Municipal Corporation to Government against the Board's schemes 43 and 47 for widening the Parel Road.

The Chairman proposed that the Corporation's representation be sent to the Improvement Committee for consideration and comments, so that the Government might be made aware of their views.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved an amendment that in view of the representation of the Corporation and the practical unanimity of public feeling on the subject and the fact that no case had been made out for widening the road and the doubtful legality of the powers of the Board for widening the road under section 30 and the urgency of sanitary schemes in preference to schemes of communication, the Board decide not to proceed with schemes 43 and 47.

Mr. Orr said he had explained fully the reasons which prompted the Board to undertake the schemes and it was, therefore, no use withdrawing the schemes. He opposed Sir Ebrahim's amendment.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtula observed that they had all along and repeatedly asserted they would not proceed with communication schemes in preference to sanitary schemes, unless Government gave a special subsidy for that object. Government did not give such assistance and it was wrong to proceed with these big schemes.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna concurred with Sir Ebrahim in the view that they should not undertake ambitious schemes to the exclusion of schemes for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the City.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla's amendment was then put to the vote and declared lost by a majority of votes.

Mr. Orr's original proposition was then declared carried.

The meeting was then adjourned.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM COUNCIL MEMBER.

MALI CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, August 9.

Mr. O'Neill Shaw continued to-day the hearing of the prosecution evidence against Ghulam Hussain, a Mali, charged with putting the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, Member of the Punjab Legislative Council and a millionaire of Lahore, in fear of death with a view to extortion.

The facts are briefly that a letter was received by the Rai Bahadur directing him to place Rs. 9,000 at a certain spot or he and his family would be killed. Mr. Ram Saran Das sent his man Ratan Chand to the spot which it took him four hours to find. He met the accused near by who pointed out the place.

In the Court Ratan Chand said he suspected the accused was the writer of the letter and eventually persuaded him to write his name and address. Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim, Deputy Superintendent C.I.D., described the investigations leading to the accused's arrest. He also had, obtained a specimen of the accused's hand-writing. This and the specimen given to Ratan Chand were submitted to Mr. Brewster, Deputy Superintendent C.I.D., Calcutta, who considered they were written by the same hand. Mr. Brewster will give evidence later. After other formal evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned till 25th instant.

JUTE OPERATIVES CHARGED.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON OVERSEER.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, August 9.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Barrackpore, to-day resumed the hearing of the case against five operatives of the Shamnagar Jute Mills, for assaulting Mr. Edward Hutchinson, Weaving Overseer of the Mill.

Mr. Hutchinson in his evidence said that the accused were absent from work on the day of the alleged occurrence and at the instance of the Sirdar he put others in their places. The men on turning up demanded instant payment of wages and were asked to call another day. The accused at this, assumed a threatening attitude and eventually there was a riot, Mr. Hutchinson being assaulted with bobbins etc.

The accused pleaded not guilty but a charge has been framed against the accused and the case stands adjourned.

A special Intercessional service was held on Sunday evening at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, which was overcrowded when special prayers were offered for the victory of British arms and success of the Allies.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

POONA, Aug. 10.

(By Brigadier-General M. Cowper, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Brigade.)

In accordance with Para 734 A.R.I. Volume II, a Station Committee composed as under will assemble at Kirkee at such time and date as the President may appoint to report on 2 horses of the 2/1st Wessex F.A. Brigade.

Captain A. E. Pinckney, Detachment 2/4th Wilts Regiment.

An Officer 2/1st Wessex F.A. Brigade.

Officer Commanding, Station Veterinary Hospital, Kirkee.

The Senior Officer will act as President.

On the recommendation of the S.M.O. I.M.S., Poona, the Officer-in-charge Supplies is authorised to issue the following disinfectants to the Officer Commanding 38th Central India Horse for the use of disinfecting latrines.

Creasol ..... Galls. 4
Lime ..... lbs. 600

The detail of officers as mentioned below will assemble at the Dining Room East Factory Barracks, Kirkee, at 10 a.m. on the 13th day of August 1915, for the purpose of trying by a district court-martial the accused No. 1507 Gunner George John Withers 2/2nd Hants Battery, R.F.A. and such other person or persons as may be brought before them.

President: Major F. Giddings, 2/4th Wilts Regiment. Members: An Officer, 2/1st Wessex F.A. Brigade, An Officer, 2/4th Wilts Regiment. Prosecutor: Lieut. and Adjutant A. K. MacEwan, 2/1st Wessex F.A. Brigade is appointed Prosecutor.

The accused will be warned, and all witnesses duly required to attend.

The O.C. 2/1st Wessex F.A. Brigade will arrange for the necessary forms, stationary etc.

The proceedings will be forwarded to the Station Staff Officer, Poona Brigade.

G. N. FORD, Captain
Station Staff Officer.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 9.

(Orders by Captain H. G. Rawlinson, Commanding Poona Vol. Rifles.)

A Signalling Class will be held at Headquarters every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"A" Company (including Mounted Section) will parade at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. this day (Monday) 9th August and at 5 30 p.m. on Wednesday 11th August.

"B" Company will parade at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday 11th August. Dress.—Uniform.

Recruits will parade at Headquarters at 5-15 p.m. every evening except Thursday and Saturday.

Reservists will parade at Headquarters every Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

There will be a Battalion parade on Friday August 13th for Field Manoeuvres. Battalion will parade at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. sharp. Parade will be dismissed by 10 a.m. All Volunteers must attend. Dress.—Uniform.

Refreshment will be provided.

There will be bugle practice under Cpl. Dastur at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. every evening except Thursday and Saturday.

It is proposed to consider the formation of a Motor car unit. Volunteers permanently in Poona and willing to join such a unit if formed are requested to meet Lieut. Burns at Headquarters on Wednesday August 14th at 6-30 p.m.

Chas. J. F. FOX, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjt., Poona Vol. Rifles.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 37,14,658-8-1; Fifth Instalment from Satara District, Rs. 2,955-1-3, Offertories collected at all Intercession Services on August 4th at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Rs. 1,430-8-6; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 459-12-6; Subscriptions from Ratnagiri Town, Rs. 459-10-3; Subscriptions from Sankheda Mewas, Rewakantha Agency Rs. 359-8-0, Subscriptions from Nasik Rs. 146-10-6, 12th instalment from Karwar Branch Rs. 131-4-0, Bombay Brigade Subordinate Staff Kennel Club Rs. 124 G. S. Wilson Esq. Rs. 100, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. R. B. G. Carter Rs. 100, Subscriptions from Dohad Rs. 96-4-8, 11th Monthly Donation from Government Central Press Rs. 63-14-7, 24th Instalment from Thana District Rs. 63-12-0, "M. B. T." Rs. 50, Capt. J. L. Eden Rs. 30 and sums below Rs. 10 Rs. 12. Total Rs. 37,21,240-9-4.

ECCLESIASTICAL SCANDALS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a constant and regular reader of your valued paper and have been following the trend of your argument closely. For the past few months you have been putting certain facts in regard to the above subject both through correspondence and editorial leaders, and I was musing myself whether any reference would be made in respect of ecclesiastical enormities at the hands of Non-conformist missionaries towards their Indian converts, and I am glad that though a little late, one of your correspondents, Mr. J. Mackwan, has brought to light one or two instances. But I would rather correct him in certain details, so far as the question of the Missionary of Surat is concerened. Of course, in the main points Mr. Mackwan is quite correct.

In this case, an old gentleman is alleged to have outraged the feelings of an Irish lady, wife of a Missionary of Surat, by certain expressions which the lady asserts and her husband seconds were of an insulting nature. How far an old gentleman, verging over 70 could use insulting expressions, is not my business to judge. But surely, we have to take into consideration that old age makes one irritable and whether he uttered the words out of sheer irritable temperament or deliberately to give force to his argument, is not also my business to judge. But the main point and I should think the most interesting point is this. That on the 12th January 1911 this alleged insult was offered, and till 13th October 1911, that is practically for ten months this old gentleman in question was suspended from approaching the holy table only by the verbal order of the learned divine,—viz, the missionary husband of the offended lady. Then after 10 *months he presided over* the court (martial?) of inquiry and did not give him—the defendent—copy of his judgment until after confirmation of the Presbetry thereby depriving him of the privilege of saying his say before that body. Strange to say that that body too endorsed the judgment without asking the party as to what he had to say.—Yours, etc.

FACTS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

LUSITANIA SPORTING CLUB V. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB

Played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Lusitanian S. C. by 43 runs. Scores:—

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

N. de Sousa 13, J. F. Paes 24, J. P. Braganca 12, Ferrao 25, D. Sousa 3, W. Paisley 2, J. Freitas 0, R. V. Paes, 8, R. B. de Costa 1, J. M.de Souza 0, F. K. Ferrao 9, extras 9, total 97.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

Rofino 17, Gonsalves 19, Birtch 4, J. J. Fernandes 0, S. de Silva 0, Castell 9, A. M. Gracias 9, D. Rodrigues 1, M. Pinto 0, Mousinho 1, Madon 2, extras 1, total 54.

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS V THE FORT VIJAYA C. C.

The above match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Telagu Young Cricketers by 33 runs. Scores:—

THE FORT VIJAYA C. C.

V. P. Desai b Kale 18, N. L. Bhatia b Khandre 0, M. B. Rao b Khandre 3 L. B. Bhatia b Khandre 1, L. C. Merchant b Khandre 1, N. D. Engineer c Pupala b Khandre 2, K. P. Kothari b Khandre 0, V. D. Dalal l-b-w b Khandre 0, D. Thakersee c Darpel b Khandre 2 Madhavsing b Khandre 1, Rao not out 1, Extras 2, Total 31.

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

D. L. Pupala l-b-w b Kothari 4, V. S. Darpell b Kothari 8, M. S. Satla b Bhatiya 2, Y. S. Kalewar (Capt.) b Bhatiya 0, M. G. Khandre b Kothari 2, V. B. Kale b Kothari 0 K. K. Batolla c Rao b Dalal 14, D. S. Kalewar l-b-w b Thakersy 15, G. A. Waltule c Desai b Thakersy 0, N. L. Paknath b Bhatiya 5, V. S. Kalewar not out 8, Extras 6, Total 64.

NEW JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS V. BOMBAY TELAGU CRICKETERS.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 8 runs. Scores:—

THE NEW JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Dhume M. S. bowled out 0, Kanirude T. H. caught out 0 Dewoolkar M. J. l-b-w 26, Chemburkar N. S. bowled out 2, Korgaukar Y. K. bowled out 5, Sukhtankar S. V. bowled out 0, Talpade S. S. run out 2, Masurekar H. V. caught out 2, Dharadhar G. N. (Capt.) caught out 21, D. Ballaram stumped out 8 Vijayakar Y. K. not out 0, Extras 9 Total 75.

BOMBAY TELAGU CRICKETERS.

Kasulvar S. P. caught out 0, Totawar P. S. caught out 17, Babil S. L. caught out 19, Retiwala G. A. bowled out 0, Kyasa G. K. bowled out 10, Jakkal S. N. bowled out 0 Khandre M. B. caught out 8, Methal V. R. caught out 9, Swami S. P. caught out 4, Kyasa S. E. caught out 0, Kunte not out 0, Extra 0 Total 67.

MAHIM FRIENDS UNION C. C. V. PAREL RECREATION C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday the 8th instant and resulted in a win for the former by 43 runs. Scores:—

MAHIM FRIENDS UNION C. C.

Kurlekar 9, D. A. Mirkar 3, Samel 1, Vaity 2 Dandekar 3, Mahale 7, S. R. Mirkar 2, Y. B. Belose 16, Kulabkar 4, D. B. Belose 3, Arte 2 not out, Extras 5, Total 57.

PAREL RECREATION C. C.

Manaji 0, Harishankar 2 Balaram 0, Samartha 0, Ananta 1, Parelkar 1, Beharilal 0 Moreshwar 5, Yeshwant 3, Harishchandra 1, Shamrao 0 not out, Extra 1, Total 14.

NEW FRIENDS' C. CLUB V. DECCAN FRIENDS' UNION C. CLUB

The above match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground and resulted in a win for the New Friends' C. C. by 53 runs. Scores:—

NEW FRIENDS' C. C.

B D Sawant 4, H A Rane (Capt.) 49, Gangnaik 3, Kamat 1, Tawde 14 Salunke 17, Satam 4, Shinde 2, Chapnewalla not out 6, Bhat 0, Thakre 0, extras 5. Total 105.

DECCAN FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

Rane 4, Todankar 1, Mungekar 6 Kawle 3, Shivalkar 0, S. Sawant 6, T A Kawle (Capt.) 11 Amre 4, Ganpat 4, Rawoot not out 5, Dattoo 0, extras 8. Total 52.

NEW ESPLANADE C C, V. UNION CRICKET CLUB,

This game was played on the Esplanade Maidan ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for New Esplanade C. C. by 7 wickets and 135 runs. The feature of the game was that Mr. Kelusker scored 100 and retired.

NEW ESPLANADE C. C.

K S Nawalker 25, S M Kamli 3, A V Jayaker 18, Kharadker 3 Kelusker 100, Mangleuker not out 25, Kalgoatker, Khedeker, Panasker Date, and Y. K. Jayaker (Capt.) did not bat, extrats 16. Total (for 4 wkts.) 190.

UNION C. C.

K N Chitnis 1, R V Mehta 0, V J Shete 5, K Jethana 1 K R Chinaiwala 4, Bhaguta 11, J G Munshiff 0, C M Vakil 10, C B Desai 5 T M Mehta 18, P M Sanguri 0, extras 10. Total 65.

BARONET C. CLUB V. ALLIANCE C. CLUB

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 31 runs. Scores.—

ALLIANCE C. C.

Khan 0, Daruwala 0, Bulsara 1, Ghista 4, Colabewala 1 Wadia 7, Karanjia 0, Udwadia 0, Dhunbhoora 2, Umrigar 2, R. Bulsara not out 0, extras 0. Total 17.

BARONET C. C.

Parekh not out 26 Chinoy 1, Madon 9, Pochkhana 1, Mistry 0, Dr. M E Pavri 1, N F Davar 4, M R Reporter2 J S Warden, D M Raja, and K K Irani did not bat, extras 4. Total 48.

A project has been sanctioned for the establishment of a sewage farm at Lucknow.

The fresh fruit traffic from the Punjab to Calcutta has already started and E. I. Ry. have so far been able to meet the demand. It is expected that this year the traffic will be heavier, specially at this time on account of the Mahomedan festival Id. The bulk of this traffic is carried from Delhi by a parcel Express specially introduced for quick transit of fresh fruits and other perishables.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A., (2); BENGAL UNITED (1).

Another interesting Harwood League fixture was decided on the Cooperage last evening, when the Y. M. C. A. were rather fortunate in beating the Bengal United by two goals to one. Rapid exchanges characterised the day's play and the game was evenly contested throughout. The Y. M. C. A. pressed the Bengal United a good deal in the first half and succeeded in regitering two goals.

In the second period a few of their players indulged in some very dirty play. Deliberate fouling was the chief feature of their game, and "play the man, not the ball" appeared to be their principle. Referees should exercise a stricter supervision over the game and immediately turn players off the field for dirty play. A little laxity on the part of the referee only encourages such players in their foul habits, and until stringent measures are adopted this sort of play will continue. We do not wish to make invidious comparisons, but the Y. M. C. A. would do well to take a lesson from the clean and gentlemanly play of one of the heaviest teams in the Harwood League.

Bourne at centre-half for the Y. M. C. A., played his usual cool and untiring game, while W. James and Peel at full-back were almost invincible. Bridgewater is not too safe in goal and muffed the solitary good shot that he had to save. Harwood was wisely placed on the right wing last evening. This is the only position in which he shines, and he frequently ran the ball down and centred well, but the inner forwards failed to take advantage of the openings made for them. Morris on the opposite wing also did good work. Gardiner was tried in the important position of centre-forward and was rather a failure. The Bengali boys displayed good staying powers and their play improved greatly in the second half. They played with greater confidence last evening than they did in their game against the Royal Garrison Artillery. V. Iyengar was a mere passenger, and avoided the leather as much as he could. The other forwards showed up well. Hoosein and G. Iyengar combined splendidly and were a source of great anxiety to Peel, the left-back of the Y. M. C. A. Shrinivash at centre-half played a cool and untiring game and tackled well, but does not feed his forwards judiciously. Acharija was always prominent in the defence and was a thorn in the side of the Y. M. C. A. forwards. His clever play frequently elicited well deserved applause from the spectators.

The Y. M. C. A. playing with the wind behind them, pressed the Bengalis in the opening stages of the game, and Acharija in attempting to clear mis kicked and netted the ball into his own goal. Harwood's great turn of speed seemed to worry the Bengali's defence considerably. Outpacing the opposing half he centred well, but Acharija headed clear. Bourne received and scored the second goal for his side. It was a soft shot and had Dass been on the alert he could have saved easily. Harwood was now conspicuous for some excellent work on the wing, but his centres were successfully cleared by Acharija and Khan. The ball was in the vicinity of the Y. M. C. A. goal when half time was called.

Y. M. C. A. ..... 2 goals.
Bengal United ..... 1 goal.

With two goals against them the Bengalis opened the second moiety with a determined attack on the Y. M. C. A. goal. G. Iyengar had a good opening and instead of shooting passed to Doctor who was lying in off-side position. The ball was quickly transferred to the other end and Bourne gave to Gardiner who shot wide. A few seconds later, Khan cleverly robbed Strelley of the leather just as he was about to shoot. Pretty passing between the outside and the inside left resulted in Hoosein putting in a very fine centre. Bridgewater fumbled with the ball and G. Iyengar charged the leather through. This goal seemed to rile some of the Y. M. C. A. players and nasty bouts of fouling were indulged in, till the referee had to warn one of the Y. M. C. A. players. Had a stricter referee been in charge of the supervision of the game, this player would doubtless have been ordered off the field. The Bengal United were pressing when full time was called.

Y. M. C. A. ..... 2 goals.
Bengal United ..... 1 goal.

Y. M. C. A.:—Goal, Bridgewater; bales, Peel and W. James; half-backs, H. James, Bourne and Muir; forwards, Haarwood, Murray, Gardiner, Strelley and Morris.

Bengal United:—Goal Dass; backs G. Khan and Acharija; half-backs, Raju, Shrinivash and Shivrao; forwards, Siletker Doctor, V. Iyengar, G. Iyengar and Hussein.

Referee:—Corporal McGarry.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Medicals	5	4	0	1	10	3	9
R. G. A.	4	3	0	1	14	1	7
6th Devons	5	2	1	2	10	6	6
Y. M. C. A.	5	2	1	2	5	7	6
Bombay Gymkhana	3	1	1	1	11	4	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	5	1	3	1	1	4	3
Bengal United	5	0	4	1	4	14	1
Lusitanians	4	0	3	1	1	17	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Instituto Luso-Indiano v. R. G. A.

The "Advocate" of Lucknow commenting on the report of the Public Service Commission to be published says:—We suspend judgment till we have positive evidence. It is premature to talk of disaffection or disappointment that an unfavourable report is likely to cause India. One thing is certain, however, that if the report turns out to be contrary to the reasonable expectations of the people it is bound to provoke not only strong criticism but raise a widespread agitation either of which is undesirable in the present crisis.

The Arya Kumar Sabha will hold its third Aniversary Conference on the 14th and 15th instant at Lucknow.

NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 11, 1915.

ANARCHY IN MEXICO.

The great struggle in Europe has almost completely eclipsed events in Mexico, and it is difficult to give attention to the serious state of affairs there. In more settled times the attention of the world would have been continually called to it, for many nations have much at stake in Mexico. But the United States are most intimately concerned, for not only have they many interests there, but their refusal to recognise President Huerta is responsible to a certain extent, for the continued state of revolution now existing. Some months ago President Wilson sent a peremptory Note to the various leaders demanding that they should meet together to restore order, and form a Government which the United States might be able to recognise. It was of course a foregone conclusion that they would not come to any agreement, and the intervention of the United States would be necessary. The President has evidently not been idle, for, according to Reuter, he has sent invitations to the South American Republics to send representatives to a Conference, most of which have been accepted. For some considerable time it has been evident the country did not possess the power of settling the dispute, and of giving a government of order in place of anarchy. It would have been a blessing to Mexico had action been taken earlier. It would have saved thousands of lives, and millions of dollars. As it is, Mexico is in a state of collapse; the people are starving; her credit has gone; all her assets are either wantonly destroyed or in process of being; murder and pillage are daily occurrences. There is a wonderful vitality in Mexico and it is indeed marvellous how she has recovered in the past, but most eye-witnesses declare that everything now points to a collapse. The economic loss to the nation is enormous. "It is necessary to see the country," writes one who has just left the City of Mexico, "to realise the damage done in their wild orgy of destruction by the thousands of wild brigands who are engaged in the work of the regeneration of the people, to use their own flowery language" Railways, workshops, bridges, mines, and telegraphs, have been destroyed as band after band has conquered the place; cattle, crops, etc., have been used up or destroyed by the Revolutionists. The result is chaos and starvation. Attempts are being made to provide food for the thousands that are starving, but the funds are quite inadequate. The currency appears to be in a hopeless state for it has been flooded with worthless currency to the extent of over a thousand million of dollars of paper without a vestige of metallic currency to secure it. The number of men actually taking part in the raids may be small, but they have sufficient power to throw the whole machinery of the country out of order, and to cause untold suffering to the rest of the nation.

Since the overthrow of Diaz, the man who made Mexico, the country has been in a condition of anarchy. Porfiro Diaz was unquestionably a military genius, and a statesman of rare ability. He knew how to choose his officials and to rule with an iron will. He was an autocrat, but his thirty years' rule gave Mexico an opportunity to recover herself. In those years of peace the country went forward by leaps and bounds in every direction. The public credit was at zero, but in a brief space of time Diaz had gained the confidence of foreign capitalists. He stamped out lawlessness with an iron hand. The second Diaz, whoever he may be, will have an even harder task before him, for conditions have changed. Diaz gave a great deal of attention to the development of education, and the steady advance in this direction was one of the chief factors in the revolution which led to his overthrow. The educated generation resented their exclusion from the government of the country, and began a propaganda first in the press, and then at the polls. No government can hope to succeed in Mexico unless these educated classes are given some share in the government of the land, and the problem of statesmanship, which will have to be solved, will be connected with this. President Madero made promises, but his Government entirely failed to make them good. Then followed the rising of several other factions, each making considerable promises, but all alike determined to gain power by the use of the sword. How can these various factions be brought to lay down their arms? In what way can steps be taken to meet the many problems which led to the overthrow of Diaz? The rural masses have been awakened to the condition of perpetual slavery in which they have been living, and are demanding a share in the land; there are labour troubles in the factories to be contended with; the baneful influence of some sections of the church must be destroyed. President Wilson has a great task before him, but the interests of so many countries are so closely related with Mexico's welfare, that a settlement will be universally welcomed.

A DAMPER ON LOYALTY.

The system of levying customs duties at Viramgam in Kathiawar has been a long standing blot on the administration of the Department, which, in spite of the avowals of disapproval on the part of successive heads of the Province and in spite of numberless protests on the part of the suffering travelling public, has been allowed by the Government of India to remain. We think it is time that a grave nuisance were put a stop to by the entire removal of this Customs line. Surely statesmanship in India is not so bankrupt as to be unable to arrange for a satisfactory settlement of the respective claims of the Imperial Government and the Native State concerned. To put to an intolerable and inconceivable amount of inconvenience and hardship thousands of passengers, both British Indians and subjects of Native States, merely because the two Governments cannot satisfactorily adjust their claims, is surely the height of ineptitude. A startling instance of the annoyance and trouble to which passengers are daily subjected at Viramgam is supplied to us by a correspondent from his own personal experience. He writes:—

On the 1st of July last I was travelling from Rajkot to Grant Road. At Viramgam my name was shouted by a policeman who desired me to go with him to show my trunk lying in the luggage van. I had with me a very small bedding in which were kept a cheque book and Government papers, which I took with me when I started to follow the police, as there was no acquaintance of mine to whom the valuables could be entrusted. Thereupon another policeman, who was standing by my car, told me in a peremptory tone not to take the small bundle with me. I explained to him the state of things and requested him to keep the bundle in his charge, if he could not allow it to be taken with me. He, thereupon, replied by a push. On my telling him that I was able to understand him and needed no help by pushes, he repeated the push. Meanwhile, a European officer of the Department came up to whom I narrated the whole affair. When I was informing him of the maltreatment by the police, the policeman gave me a third push, which rendered me quite unable to stand, as I am suffering from an enlargement of the spleen. Consequently, the officer asked me to go to my car for rest. Shortly, however, another policeman turned up and asked me to go with him. As I was totally unfit to walk, I refused point-blank and gave him my reasons for doing so. The effect of the pushes compelled me to break journey at Surat for a day and receive medical treatment and thence I came to Bombay where I was laid up nearly a fortnight. The European officer was polite and told me not to mind such "trifles," because, he said, the police had a number of passengers to deal with. This, indeed, sounded very queer, but as it gave me no satisfaction as to the treatment I had suffered at the hands of the police, I requested the officer to reprimand the policeman in my presence, that he may learn manners in the future; but to my surprise he declined to do so. I must add that I was compelled to go to the luggage van, but fortunately nothing was found dutiable in my trunk.

The irony of our correspondent's unfortunate experience is that the object of his visit to Bombay was to transfer all his savings to the new Government loan, having been moved to this course, as he says, by the sense of duty lying upon him as a loyal citizen in these times to give such humble assistance as it was in his power to do, to the Government. He adds that the incident at Viramgam has taught him in future "to care more for his wife and children than an over-enthusiasm created by the sense of loyalty." This is not highly logical nor is it sound loyalty, but unfortunately cases in which the ardour of loyalty is damped by the conduct of over-officious policemen are not infrequent.

A CHEMICAL QUIBBLE.

We have been hearing a great deal lately with regard to the important part cotton plays as an essential ingredient in the manufacture of high explosive shells. But it has been left to one Mr. Walter F. Reid, a recognised consulting expert on explosives, naturally, to explode the fiction. In addition to his eminent explosive attainments, Mr. Reid is also an inventor of a special powder. His dictum must therefore command a certain amount of respect. At the annual general meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, Mr. Reid said, that in spite of it having been published in the daily papers, that cotton is absolutely necessary for the production of high explosive shells, there is practically no cotton used in their manufacture, and he characterised "the whole thing as a regular fraud." He went on to say, that there may be the merest trace of cotton in the explosive, but the bulk of it is coal products, and added, that eminent scientists had made erroneous statements on the subject, through speaking on a branch of which they knew nothing or words to that effect. There we might have been left in a state of stupefaction at our own and everybody else's ignorance. But a Mr. Brown, hailing from Donoghmore, probably scenting a "catch," asked if it was not a fact, that cotton was used for propelling the shot out of the gun, not merely in connection with the high explosives. Brown of Donoghmore "had" this wonderful expert there, for this query elicited the fact from this very precise and punctilious authority on explosives, that "of course every chemist knows that cotton is used for gun cotton, but it is *not used for high explosive shells.*" Another authority in Mr. Walter S. Hopkins, finally exploded the quibble of Mr. Reid on the following day, when he stated:

Not a single shell, whether gas, high explosive, or shrapnel, or a bullet from the rifle and the machine-gun is fired that is not sent on its way by cordite in this country or gun-cotton in Germany. Both are made exclusively from cotton, and when we effectively stop the supply of this fundamental material we shall begin to hamper our enemies. If we made it contraband absolute the end of the war would be nearer. Mr. Reid's remark that cotton is not used for the manufacture of high explosives omits the fact that the shell has to be fired and that the firing charge is made from cotton. The bayonet is no good without a man behind it, and a shell is no good without cotton behind it. The German three-inch shell requires approximately 2lbs. of raw cotton and a six-inch shell approximately 20lbs. of raw cotton for its discharge from the gun. If high explosive powder is used instead of cordite or gun-cotton for propulsive purposes there would be an end of the gunner and the gun.

Notes of the Day.

An Indian Concert in France.

That the Indian soldiers, the majority of whom have lived near to the earth at home, should feel a certain kinship with the people of the soil in France, goes without saying. This excellent understanding,—there is no need to point out its vital value,—though essential to the success of the common cause, yet could not have been ordered, like shells. But it is there and, according to a correspondent of the "Daily News," it was the best feature of a Sunday afternoon in July, when a band of Pathans and Dogras gave a concert (of which Reuter sent a brief account) in the square of a town not far from the firing line. The Indian musicians had bagpipes, and perhaps their French hosts imagined this was the wild music of the Orient. But it was the "March of The Cameron Men," "The Bridge of Perth" and the like. The first wail of the pipes filled the surrounding houses with faces up to the attic windows and drew rapid streams of people down all side streets. And what a memory this was for the French youngsters! The small children tried to creep between the legs of the troopers, who looked down in surprise, saw what was there, and hoisted the youngsters above their turbans. Of course, the pipes to these Indian musicians are an acquired habit, but they would do credit to the Glens. "We heard also," writes the correspondent, "their own native music, plaintive and barbaric on a reed instrument called the *serenai*. Yet when the Indians showed that the Marseillaise was within the range of their wooden pipes, and rendered it, to complete the day, with accuracy and spirit, the enthusiastic cheers might have been heard in the German lines."

The Pilgrim Traffic.

The influence of the war is seen in the Resolution which Government have just issued on the Report of the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, for the year 1914-15. The number of pilgrims for instance, who embarked from Bombay for Jeddah during the outward pilgrim season of the year was only 11,700 against 15,320 in the previous year. On the other hand, the total number of returning pilgrims who arrived in Bombay was 13,384 against 12,487. There was thus an unusual excess of returning over departing pilgrims, a phenomenon which was apparently due to the fact that the route to Bombay was considered to be safer than other routes and that fewer pilgrims made a prolonged stay in the Hedjas. The return traffic was, however, to some extent disorganised by the war, Jeddah being a hostile port; but it was never wholly suspended and pilgrim ships were able to reach Jeddah and embark passengers without hindrance. And it is a matter of satisfaction that in spite of the abnormal conditions of the year practically every pilgrim was brought back safely to Bombay without delay. The Resolution mentions that the shipping companies, as usual postponed the advertised departure of vessels carrying outward bound pilgrim ships, with the object of securing full complements of passengers, and it may be trusted that the Government's hope that the proposed amendments in the Protection of Pilgrims' Act, when passed into law will remove this evil, will be realised.

Difficulties Surmounted.

According to the Commissioner of Police, the Report bears evidence of the consistency with which the Pilgrim Department surmounted various difficulties arising out of the war and other causes, and of the charitable efforts of local Mahomedans to help their co-religionists as far as possible. It is also as satisfactory, as it is surprising, to learn that the brokers have rendered much assistance to the Department, for not a little of the suffering of the pilgrims has been due to their helpless reliance on these brokers, who are naturally more concerned for their own profits than for the comforts of the pilgrims. The acknowledgements of Government are expressed to Mr. Edwardes, President of the Haj Committee, for the attention which he continued to devote to the pilgrim traffic question, to the Mahomedan gentlemen who co-operated with the Pilgrim Department, to the charitable persons who contributed towards the cost of repatriating their indigent co-religionists, and to Mr. Dada Mia Khandwani for his generosity in bringing back pauper pilgrims, free of charge, in one of his ships. The Resolution in conclusion says that Government are glad to note the commendation bestowed on the work of the Protector of Pilgrims, Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed and on Mr. G. S. Wilson's application to the problems and difficulties of the Bombay pilgrim traffic.

Bengal National Fund.

The Bengal National fund was the outcome of the great wave of political activity which passed over that Presidency during the Curzon regime. The fund was started for the purpose of carrying out a very ambitious scheme of National regeneration in several spheres and as a result of unprecedented popular enthusiasm a substantial sum was collected. Unfortunately, however, in the administration of the fund an adequate amount of energy and enthusiasm was not forthcoming and the original aims of the promoters of the scheme have not been realised. The Committee of Management of the fund is now, however, in course of reconstruction. That a new governing body has already been formed shows that work is to begin in earnest. And the decision to devote the income of the fund towards the promotion of industrial education, will be widely approved in view of the immediate importance to the country of industrial development.

Educational Progress in Indian States.

It is pleasant to find that the educational needs of the people continue to engage the serious consideration of two of the most progressive Indian States. A recent telegram stated that the Travancore Government's policy to open schools wherever people are willing to provide school houses seems to have been very successful. This is evident from the fact that one division alone has spent one and a half lakhs of rupees and given forty acres of land. The Baroda State, it is gratifying to learn, is not content with the success attained by its scheme of free and compulsory education, but is alive to the need of adapting it to the growing needs of the time. For, as stated in another telegram, it has appointed an Education Commission to enquire into the defects of the existing educational system. We have no doubt, the Commission will make thorough enquiries and be instrumental in bringing about a further development of the educational system, especially in the direction of technical and higher education.

Education in the U. S. A.

Lala Lajpatrai has a very suggestive article in the August number of the "Modern Review" on "Education in the United States." In spite of the fact that the educational problem in the United States is to a considerable extent complicated by reason of the increasing flow of comparatively uneducated and illiterate immigrants into the country, the progress of education there goes on at a rapidly increasing pace. Thus, in 1913, out of a total schoolgoing population of about 25½ millions the number actually under instruction was over 18 millions. And what is significant is that all this progress has been made within the last four decades. In 1877 while the total population of the States was a little over 46 millions, the number of students enrolled was about 9 millions. But in 1913 this number rose to 18½ in a population of 97 millions. An idea of the prominent place which educational expenditure occupies in the finances of the States can be obtained from the fact that the State of New York alone maintains as many as 11,642 elementary schools for a population of nine million souls besides 948 high schools, 34 universities and colleges 34 professional schools, 36 nurses' training schools, 11 fine art schools, 16 manual schools, 136 training schools, 10 schools for defectives, 21 business schools, 513 public libraries, and 65 vocational and agricultural schools.

24 Times as Much as India.

Taking the United States as a whole, the expenditure on school education alone was, in 1913, 160 crores of rupees while that on educational generally was roughly 240 crores. The population of the United States, it may be remembered, was, according to the last Census (1910), 9 crores, that is, roughly less than one third of the population in India. And yet, the State expenditure on education there is twenty-four times as much as that in India, taking the highest figure, namely 10 crores spent in 1914. Much of this disparity can, of course, be explained from the fact that America is America. For, as Lala Lajpatrai says, "What impressed me most was the responsibility assumed by the Government for the education of every child born in the country, male or female." And it is true that all this is possible in America because the power and initiative are centered in the hands of the representatives of the people. Still it is not futile to trust that the Indian Government will accelerate its rate of progress, as far as education of the people is concerned, so that it may not be long before it will have fulfilled its responsibility in the matter adequately.

Infant Mortality.

It is a satisfactory sign of the times that when a beneficial experiment calculated to promote the welfare of the people is tried in one part of this country, it is gradually introduced in other parts also. The indigenious midwife and her share in contributing to the appalling infant mortality have recently been engaging the serious attention of thoughtful people in the country. To combat the combined evil of unskilled midwifery and imperfect care of the infants, Dr. Turner last year made the first experiment by his scheme of giving proper training to the "dais." The Municipality of the Capital City of the country has now decided to follow the example of Bombay. It has engaged the services of two trained nurses from England as district officers, whose duties will be to assist in various cases of labour, and principally to endeavour by practical demonstration and instruction the local "dais" of the dangers of their crude ideas. This is, of course, only a small beginning and it will only affect the fringe of the evil. But that it was not too early to make this beginning is apparent from the fact that, while every day in the city of Delhi thirty children are born, of which a large percentage are born in poor families, the rate of infant mortality in 1914, was 313.42 per 1,000.

Official and Personal.

Sir William Clarke, Member, Commerce and Industry, Viceroy's Council, arrived at Madras on Monday and will go to Ootacamund on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Rahimtulla Meherally Chinoy has been appointed a Councillor by Government in accordance with section 35 of the Bombay Municipal Act in place of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, C.I.E., deceased.

Justice Phillips assumed charge on Monday of the office as acting Judge of the Madras High Court sitting with Justice Sadasiva Iyer in the Appellate Court.

The birth of a son to Sir Parashark Amrao Bhausheb Patwardham, Chief of Jamkhandi took place the day before yesterday.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH NAVAL LOSS.

BRITISH SUCCESS AT HOOGE.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID ON SARREBRUCK.

GERMANS BOMBARD KOVNO.

A Turkish communiqué announces that the Turkish battleship Barbarossa has been sunk by a submarine.

The Germans are bombarding Kovno in the East with guns of all calibres.

The Russians are replying vigorously.

Violent fighting is reported in France, round Souchez and Neuville, where German attacks were completely defeated. The grenade battle in Argonne continues, the French having the advantage. In the Vosges the enemy delivered another futile attack against Lingekopf.

Field-Marshal French says that after a bombardment, in which French troops co-operated, an attack resulted in all the trenches at Hooge, recently captured by the enemy, being retaken.

The French are operating with great success in Southern and Eastern Cameroons.

Twenty-eight, out of 32, aeroplanes successfully bombarded the station and factory at Sarrebruck. One hundred and sixty four bombs were dropped, and numerous fires and columns of smoke were seen above the points bombarded.

POLICE OFFICIAL'S SUDDEN DEATH.

THE LATE MR. C. D. J. CARMICHAEL, C.I.E.

(News Bureau.)

OOTACAMUND, Aug. 10.

The sudden death is reported of Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range. Mr. Carmichael arrived at Ootacamand only yesterday and was a guest of Mr. Handcock at Harrington Lodge. He was to have been photographed by Mr. Willie Burke today with his King's Police Medal and the insignia of the C.I.E., but it was not to be. He seemed to have been in the best of health yesterday, but he expired suddenly during the night of heart-failure. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Carmichael.

STRANDED CHINESE EX-SOLDIERS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT TO CHINA.

(News Bureau.)

KALIMPONG, August 8.

Mr. Choo, Acting Chinese Amban at Lhassa, has sent up an agent here to escort the stranded Chinese ex-soldiers and their families to Calcutta; from there they will be sent to China at the expense of the Pekin Government.

DEATH OF MAJOR OLDHAM, R. E.

(News Bureau.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 10.

News was received on Saturday from France of Major Oldham's death. Major Oldham, R.E., was Sanitary Engineer, Central Provinces and was known to be a capable officer.

TURKISH BATTLESHIP SUNK.

32 AEROPLANES BOMBARD SARREBRUCK.

TURKISH NAVAL DISASTER.

A BATTLESHIP SUNK.

TURKISH REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9.

A Turkish communiqué says that the Turkish battleship Barbarossa has been sunk by an enemy submarine.

The greater part of the crew were saved.

The communiqué adds however that the loss of the vessel is regrettable.

The Barbarossa was a battleship of 9,900 tons with a speed of 17 knots. Her armament consisted of six 11 in. eight 4.1in. and eight 3.4in guns. There were 500 men on board. Turkey has now only one battleship left, the Torgud Reiss a sister vessel. These two battleships were purchased from Germany.

INTERNMENT OF ALIEN ENEMIES.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY A GERMAN HORTICULTURIST.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

Mr. Krumbiegel, Superintendent, Lal Bagh, a German in the service of the Mysore Government, explaining his position says:—

"I am a German by birth, but I left my home in Saxony soon after serving my apprenticeship in horticulture and went to England in order to study for a year at the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. Both the character of British people and the rich sources of botanical and horticultural interest at Kew appealed to me so strongly that I never went back to my native land, but gladly accepted a post on the Kew gardens staff, from which I was subsequently appointed to India by the Secretary of State. I married an English lady and I sent my children home to England for their education. Now, Sir, having lived for so long (close on 30 years) amidst British surroundings and under the protection of the British Government, it is impossible for me to look upon the war from a German standpoint of view. No one can admire more than I do the thoroughly fair and chivalrous way in which the British are fighting both on land and sea and I absolutely repudiate and condemn utterly the violations by the German army and navy of the rules of civilised warfare."

Mr. Krumbiegel adds, "This letter is not actuated by fear of consequences."

PENSIONS FOR FAMILY OF MURDERED POLICE OFFICER.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The Secretary of State, with effect from 1st March last, has granted the following concessions to the family of the late Sub-Inspector Suresh Chundra Mukherjee of the special branch of the Calcutta Police, who was assassinated at Cornwallis Square on the 28th February last: (1). A pension of Rs. 120 per mensem to the widow of the deceased for life for the maintenance of herself, her daughters and son (2) an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem to each of the three daughters, should the mother die before their marriage, the allowance ceasing on their marriage, (3) an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem to her son, should the mother die before he attains the age of 24, the allowance ceasing on his attaining that age, (4) a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem to the mother of the deceased for life, (5) a pension of Rs. 45 per mensem to the widowed sister of the deceased for life and should she predecease her children, a continuance of her pension to her five children, as five separate pensions of Rs. 9 each, which will cease on marriage in the case of a girl and on attaining the age of 24 years in the case of a boy, (6) a pension of Rs. 20 a month to the deceased's younger brother, Kalidas Mukherjee, for life; (7), a grant of dowry of Rs. 750 to each of the daughters and Rs. 500 to each of the nieces of the deceased upon marriage, and (8) a grant of a sum of Rs. 1,000 to pay the debts of the deceased officer.

LAHORE AND PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

Under orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore a thorough enquiry is being made at all factories, repair shops, and everywhere where machinery of any kind is installed as to whether the plant includes any lathe, etc., and if so specifications of same are carefully recorded. The object is to find out how far Lahore could assist the Minister of Munitions.

BOMBARDMENT OF KOVNO.

RUSSIAN'S VIGOROUS REPLY.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.

A communiqué says:—

The enemy on Saturday night renewed his attacks on the fortifications of Kovno and severely bombarded our positions all Sunday with guns of all calibres, including the heaviest.

The enemy's attacks against our advanced positions were very desperate

Their assault on the western front of Kovno on Sunday night was everywhere repulsed with enormous losses.

Our artillery replied to the bombardment vigorously.

The Russians between the Dwina and the Niemen pressed the enemy in the direction of Friedrichstadt and dislodged the German advance guards north-east of Vilkomir from a number of villages inflicting severe losses and taking a number of prisoners.

Isolated actions occurred on Sunday on the left of the Narew, particularly in the direction of Lomza and north of the Lomza-Ostrow road.

EVACUATION OF WARSAW.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FALLS INTO ENEMY'S HANDS.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.

The magnificent library of the Warsaw University could not be removed in time to prevent it from falling into the enemy's hands.

RUSSIA'S RESOLUTION.

TO UTTERLY DEFEAT THE ENEMY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A telegram from Dr. Dillon to the "Daily Telegraph" says that he has received letters from Russian statesman stating that the fall of Warsaw has permanently destroyed the barriers separating the people from the Government and has roused the most torpid elements into a resolution to remedy Russian deficiencies and utterly defeat the enemy.

RUSSIANS AND WARSAW.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The German reports that the Russians are bombarding Warsaw are categorically denied in Petrograd.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 9th August:—

The Russians continue stubbornly to contest each step of their retreat.

In the Baltic Provinces they have dislodged the enemy from the region between the Dwina and the Eckau that is the region about 20 miles south of Riga. Fighting continues without any essential change on the roads east of Ponevies.

The enemy attacked the first line position, on the left bank of the Niemen of the fortress of Kovno on the 6th but these attacks were not renewed on the 7th.

The enemy also attacked the fortress positions of Ossowiesce developing an intense fire and launching great clouds of asphyxiating gass. He carried the works near Sosnia on the north bank of the Dorr but was afterwards dislodged and did not renew his attacks on the 7th.

On the Narew front the enemy on the 6th after a series of sanguinary encounters succeeded in progressing a little on the road through Ostrow 20 miles from the Petrograd railway and on the 7th continued to deliver vigorous attacks along the whole front, great forces being directed against the Domza-Ostrow sector.

A German communication says that the Germans have reached the Bug south of Wyszkow and have also occupied Sierok at the junction of the Narew with the Bug and have captured two outlying forts of Novo Georgievsk. Between the Vistula and the Bug most desperate actions are being fought and obstinate rear guard actions but there is no essential change. The enemy are advancing on the east bank of the Bug and have reached the vicinity of Vladimir-Dulynsky. There has been artillery fighting in some places on the upper Bug, the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester.

EXTENSIVE AIR RAID ON SARREBRUCK.

SQUADRON OF THIRTY-TWO AEROPLANES.

164 BOMBS DROPPED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, Aug. 10.

The communique says:—The day has been relatively quiet on the whole front. Artillery actions have occurred at different points.

A squadron of thirty-two bomb-carrying aeroplanes escorted by scouting machines started in the morning to bombard the station and factory at Sarrebruck.

The atmosphere was unfavourable; the valleys were shrouded in mist and the sky was cloudy, but twenty-eight machines reached their goal and dropped 164 bombs.

The escort drove off aviatiks which attempted to bar the way. Numerous columns of smoke and fires were observed above the points bombarded.

BRITISH SUCCESS AT HOOGE.

ALL TRENCHES RECAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A bulletin from Field-Marshal French says:—Artillery on both sides has been active at Ypres since August 1st. We had the advantage.

After a successful bombardment to-day in which the French on our left co-operated effectively, we attacked and retook all the trenches at Hooge recently captured by the enemy.

We further progressed northward and westward of Hooge extending the front of the trenches, captured 1,200 yards.

During the fighting we shelled and derailed a German train at Langemarck, setting fire to the trucks. We captured three officers, 124 men and two machine-guns.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN AT BRISTOL.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Receiving the freedom of Bristol Sir Robert Borden predicted the fact that the Dominion contingents were fighting in comradeship in France and the Dardanelles would tend to a greater Imperial unity in the future

He paid a warm tribute to the successes of the Boer and the Briton in South-West Africa and said that he would take back to Canada the expression of a strong determination that the struggle shall not cease till it has been brought to an honourable and triumphant issue. (Loud cheers.)

The Dominions would give their best in the cause of the Empire and liberty. (Cheers).

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Imports for July show an increase of £16,171,663 sterling in value and exports a decrease of £ 9,683,869.

AN APOLOGY DEMANDED.

PRESS REPORTERS AND A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, uAg. 10.

The press representatives, Coonoor, have sent a registered notice to Captain Weston, Municipal Councillor, through their legal advisors, on his declining to apologise for an alleged remark made by him at the last Council meeting that the reporters meddled with the office men. Captain Weston says that the remark was misrepresented.

It was but in May last that the Andhra Conference met at Vizagapatam. Already preparations are being made for the next Conference. A Reception Committee has been elected.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

GERMAN ATTACKS COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

BATTLE IN ARGONNE CONTINUES.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, Aug. 9.

Violent fighting took place at Souches and Neuville, in which the German attacks were completely defeated.

The grenade battle in Argonne continues, the French having the advantage.

The Germans in the Vosges delivered another attack against Lingekopf, which, however, completely failed. The French curtain of fire inflicted considerable losses on the enemy.

OPERATIONS IN CAMEROONS

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESS.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

An announcement issued here says:—The French are operating with great success in southern and eastern Cameroons. We shall soon reoccupy the whole of the Congo, ceded to to Germany in 1911.

The Germans have evacuated Gadi and progress in encircling them continues.

MUNITIONS FACTORIES IN NORWAY.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A Christiania message says the Government has appointed a Commission to arrange the fullest utilisation of the Norwegian factories for the supply of munitions for the Army and the Fleet.

RESUMPTION OF TSINGTAU TRADE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette", cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Pekin correspondent says a Chino-Japanese agreement for the re-opening of the Chinese Custom House at Tsingtau on the ante-war footing, was signed on August 6th, thus permitting the resumption of Tsingtau trade.

(Continued from Column 6.)

free coolies, not the indentured coolies. It is true that a large proportion of the indentured coolies are extremely thrifty: they save up carefully every pice they get during the five years; and if they can escape fines and deductions of pay they may bring back a fair sum. But a considerable number, even of these thrifty indentured coolies, get fleeced and cheated and come back disappointed and disheartened men. I would advise those who are interested in this subject to read Mr. Pearson's Report on Indenture in Natal published in the "Modern Review" last year. One can easily see there how the Law is on the side of the employer and against the coolie, and how heavy are the fines imposed. To give one instance only, the offence of "gross insolence" on the part of a coolie incurs the fine of Rs. 75 for each offence!

A third test that may be applied is to examine the actual wages of the coolies themselves. In Fiji the average payments for an indentured coolie's work are as follows:—Men labourers 12½ annas per working day; women labourers 6¼ annas per working day. These men and women have to pay for their own food, and the average rate of payment for rice is 2½ seers to the rupee and other food is equally dear. These are the figures in Messrs. McNeill and Chamman Lall's Government Report.

WHY SHOULD IT CONTINUE?

As Fiji is now the chief field to which fresh indentured labour is sent, the pertinent question may be asked why Indian men and women should any longer be encouraged by Government to go through hardships and sufferings and degradations to earn in a foreign land, thousands of miles away, wages differing very slightly, indeed, from the present Indian rates? When labour is so very short in India and remunerative work is so plentiful; when irrigation schemes and Municipal improvement schemes, etc., are so often stopped in India to-day on account of shortage of labour; why, we may well ask, should we any longer encourage this very useful coolie labour to go abroad under bad conditions which cannot be improved? By all means let the door of emigration be perfectly wide open and let adventurous spirits leave India and seek their fortune if they wish to do so in foreign lands; but let us no longer prop up by our Government support and regulation an indenture system of emigration which is economically and morally vicious.

INDENTURED LABOUR III

THE NEED FOR ITS ABOLITION

ITS BAD ECONOMY.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

We publish below the third of Mr. Andrews' articles, written for "The Chronicle" on Indentured Labour. In this he points out the Bad Economy of the system. The previous articles appeared in our issues of July 30th and August 10.

The one argument, which we find most often put forward in defence of the indentured Indian labour, is that it brings wealth to India and increases the prosperity of the coolie. The reply may be given at once, that, even if money is made out of it and wealth comes to India through it, the price paid in dishonour and shame and misery, and the disgrace brought to the very name of India, are so great, that this far more than counter balances any more monetary prosperity. This argument, I believe, is wholly and entirely sound and reasonable; and I have never yet heard it answered. But besides this impregnable position of defence, the battle against indenture may be taken into the enemy's country, and the economic, fortress of indenture itself may be stormed far more easily and readily than is generally supposed.

Even from the Planters' side it is more than significant, that in one indenture labour-field after another the indenture system has been abandoned with equanimity by the Planters themselves after a long experince of it. The reason is not far to seek. For, though the immediate profits to the Planter are large at the outset, as I show later, the evils connected with the system are economically so injurious and wasteful, and cause such difficulties and hindrances to regular work, that in the long run the majority of Planters are ready to forego their greater profits and make a smaller income with less incessant trouble. There are also humane feelings among the Planters, (who are a generous-hearted class of men taken as a whole) and these humane feelings are a powerful agent, making them, in the long run, sick with the whole system. If these forces were not at work, how could one account for the very easy and accommodating way in which the Planters yielded in Natal, and also in Assam?

HELPING THE BAD PLANTER.

A further point from the Planters' point of view is this. The Indenture System plays all into the hands of the *bad* Planter. This bad Planter breaks all regulations, overworks his coolies, kicks them, thrashes them, drives them, almost to the point of rebellion, with his cruelties; and all the while he can be practically safe in getting his full supply of labour! He is master of the situation, because the coolies cannot run away. So the bad planter makes his rapid and unscrupulous profits, and does so with impunity, at least for so long as he can escape conviction. Thus, by what is practically sweated labour he can cut out the good Planter and sell at inferior prices. If, however, the labour market for coolies were open, the bad Planter will at once be cut out himself; because if he had a reputation for cruelty, then no coolie would go to him; while on the other hand the good Planter with a good reputation could always get an abundant supply of labour. Thus, economically, the indenture system, wherever regulations can be easily broken encourages the bad Planter, and discourages the good Planter; it puts money into the pocket of the bad Planter, but takes money out of the pocket of the good Planter. It is, therefore, as a system radically vicious. At first it appears to be economically sound, as ensuring a regular supply of labour. But in the long run, even from the Planters' point of view, it is found out to be economically unsound, because of the troubles and difficulties and injustice which arise. As one Planter put it to me,—"To tell you the honest truth," he said to me, "it's more trouble than it's worth; and it's giving all the Planters a bad name, because of the bad conduct of the few. We shall be glad to get rid of the whole system once and for all. There's something bad about it somewhere, and we had better have nothing more to do with it."

ECONOMIC UNSOUNDNESS.

From the Indian coolies' point of view the economic unsoundness of the indenture system may equally be proved. In Natal I found in certain plantations the indentured coolie was paid between 3 and 4 times lower wages than the free coolie. For instance, the indentured coolie for years past had been paid in certain districts Rs. 7-8-0 per month, in addition to food and board. When no more indentured labour could be had, the Planters were willing to pay to free coolies for the same work Rs. 23, and, in one case of which I heard, as high as Rs. 30 per month, in addition to food and board. It may be at once asked "If the profits of the Planter were so great from indentured labour, why did they relinquish it so readily?" I have tried to point out above that there were both humane reasons at work and also economic reasons. The extra profits were swallowed up in extra troubles and worry. It was also found that a full day's work from a free man with his heart in it all the while, was worth more economically than a full day's work from a virtual slave with his heart not in it.

The question, however, may be raised, "How then do we find these large amounts of money being brought back to India by the coolies when they return?" It is impossible for me to analyse the figures of these returns for various reasons, but two points may be made clear about them and I believe they will be found to be trustworthy. The first is this,—the actual majority of indentured coolies do not return with their pockets full of money. They return empty handed. The second point is this,—the large sums of money, that are brought back, are usually the savings (often the result of clever land speculation) of the

(Continued in Column 5.)

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

(News Bureau)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

In the course of an interview between Sir William Clarke and the members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, the latter, after pointing out the futile attempts made by the Department of Industries to regenerate glass, pencil, paper, matches, soap, oil-pressing and dying industries in Southern India, placed the following questions before the Member of Commerce and Industry:—

What will be the future policy of the Secretary of State in relation to industries in India? What will be the nature and extent of protection that will be afforded if the State is going to protect industries at all? How far and through what agencies will the State funds be made available for industries if the financing of industries be recognised as one of the functions of the State? To ensure co-ordination and method in efforts to develop industries, will the Government of India lay down the limits up to which local Governments will be permitted to encourage the promotion of local industries? Reference was also made for the prohibition of export of hides and skins and the exclusion of Indians from the directorate of the Bank of Madras

SIR WILLIAM CLARKE'S REPLY.

Sir William Clarke in reply said, that the difficult question of industrial policy, with which they dealt so ably and fully, had been very much in his mind for many years past. Madras had always taken the lead in endeavours to promote industries. He had learnt from their papers that they had ups and downs. Bottles burst and pencils refused to write, but there was no reason for despair. Their history showed what could be successfully done by Government aid. Aluminium and chrome leather industries were successfully established under the guidance of the Director, Mr. Chatterton. They asked for a policy and they would agree that the Government had done a good deal judging from the amount of money they had spent. Much had been spent on industrial and technical education. Loans were advanced to promote industries, especially in the United Provinces and Bengal. Lack of cohesion there had been in these matters, but owing to the diversity of conditions and classes all over India some of which were more adapted to take up industries than others, it was very difficult to lay down clear and definite policies to be followed by all parts of India at all times. There were times when they preferred certain variations in policy. While giving the closest attention to the subject the Government, as remarked by the Viceroy in the Imperial Council, thought it was not the best time in which attempt could be made on a large scale to develop industries in India. Of course, the local Governments were doing what they could do to take immediate advantage of the conditions. The Government of India tried to bring the best information on industries to the notice of the public and they held successful exhibitions of commercial products to great advantage in the commercial centres of northern India.

Regarding the financing of the trade and industries, the suggestion of the Hon. Raja Kusalpal Singh, said Sir William, was not simple. Mr. Banerjea had complained that certain Banks in Calcutta had been refusing to give financial help to local industries even in cases where there was good security. But no particulars of any such instances had been brought to his notice and he could not help thinking that the matter was one of apprehension.

BANK OF MADRAS DIRECTORATE.

Proceeding to the representation of Indians on the Directorate of the Madras Bank, Sir William remarked that the proper course would be to get a large number of shareholders and to influence the election through them. It did not seem to him to be a subject for legislation, until all the ordinary methods of getting representations on public companies had been tried and failed.

Referring to the prohibition of export of hides and skins, he said it was a great burden on them, but he was certain they were fully prepared to bear it, when England thought it necessary to prevent the enemy from getting so useful a material in war time. He understood that they were chiefly interested in exporting to the United States. He had received a good many telegrams giving names of different firms in New York with satisfactory proof of their bonafides. They could trade with them, although they had exceeded the normal quantity. The Government of India would allow them for the present to export the existing commitments, but, regarding the future, he could not say anything.

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

An informal conference between Sir William Clark and members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held to-day was not open to the press.

KATHIAWAD-AHMEDABAD BANK.

MANAGER AND ACCOUNTANT CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

A Ludhiana correspondent wires that the manager and accountant of the local branch of the Kathiawad and Ahmedabad Bank in liquidation, who was charged with cheating in respect of a fixed deposit was renewed without a written authority as already reported, have now been released on bail of Rs. 3,000 each. The hearing of the case is fixed for the 17th instant.

All the Indian papers of Lahore express sorrow at the prospect of the Hindu College, Delhi, being closed and strongly comment on the lack of public-spiritedness among the Delhi Hindus.

DHARWAR NOTES.

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 8.

The last week has been a very busy one. The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Commissioner, Southern Division, arrived here on the 3rd instant. The 4th instant witnessed one of the memorable days in the history of Dharwar. Most of the Hindu temples and the six principal mosques were crowded with devotees for offering prayers for the victory of the Allies in the present war, while a great public meeting for passing the resolution of the day was held in the Victoria Theatre, which was crowded to suffocation. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner of the Southern Division; Mr. Emanuel, Collector; Mr. Clements, Judge; Mr. Moysey, Assistant Collector; Dr. Fooks, Civil Surgeon; Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer; Mr. White, District Superintendent of Police; Mr. Miller, Educational Inspector, Southern Division; Mrs. White, and Miss Mc-Afee, Lady Superintendent Training College for Women; and almost all the other prominent officials and residents of the place.

After the Hon. Mr. Lawrence had been duly elected to the chair, Mr. Emanuel made a few introductory remarks on the duties, the people have to perform in connection with this terrible war. The Hon. Mr. Rodda next moved the principal resolution of the day recording the inflexible determination of the Empire to continue to a victorious end the struggle in the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies.

Mr. Rodda's remarks in support of the resolution were eloquent and impressive. He compared the present war to the mythical war between Rama and Ravana. He said that ultimately the British Rama would crush the German Ravana, the Kaiser.

The resolution was supported by a number of speakers. The Hon. Mr. Lawrence, the President, then spoke.

The resolution was carried with acclamation and great enthusiasm.

A vote of thanks to the chair was proposed by Mr. Katti and Sirdar Handignoor. The National Anthem was sung and three cheers to the King-Emperor and for the glory of the British Empire terminated the proceedings.

PRESENTATION OF SANADS.

After this meeting was over an interesting function was performed by the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, and this was the presentation of Sanads and badges to the several title holders whose names are as under:—

Rao Bahadur.—Rao Bahadur B. Y. Jathar, B.A., retired Head Master, Dharwar High School, for long and meritorious service under Government.

Rao Saheb.—R. S. Tatya Pandu, Head Clerk to the Executive Engineer, Dharwar, Irrigation, for good work in connection with the Maratha Education and Government Service. R. S. Chanabasappa Shetti, of Dharwar, for his commendable work in connection with the starting of the Devihosur Agricultural School. R. S. R. K. Inamati for his valuable services in connection with Sanitation, Co-operation and Local Board duties, and other works of public utility.

Khan Saheb.—The Sanad of Khan Saheb was handed over to Mr. Dhanjibhoy Patel. This Sanad and title was well deserved by his father, the late Khan Saheb Barjorji M. Patel, but he did not live to receive the Sanad during his life-time. Therefore the Sanad was handed over to Mr. Dhanjibhoy to retain it as a family relic.

Of late there is also some educational activity in Dharwar. Mr. Miller has arranged for a course of lectures for the benefit of teachers and students. The first lecture was by himself, the subject being the "Scout System." Mr. Moysey, B.A., Assistant Collector, took the chair. The lectures are to be delivered every Saturday at 5 p.m. in the spacious hall of the Training College.

The mail dacoity case has been disposed of by Mr. Clements, the Judge, the accused, seven in number, being sentenced to long terms of transportation and imprisonment.

The public health is generally good though two or three imported cases occurred only in one house. The average number of deaths is normal.

Mrs. Clements, the wife of the judge, is taking immense interest in preparing comforts for troops and the wounded. She is very busy in this respect.

LEASE OF PARESH NATH HILL.

A RULE DISCHARGED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chandhari disposed of the rule obtained on behalf of Raja Rana Bahadur Singh of Palgunj estate, calling on Seth Hookum Chand and others, Digambar Jains, to show cause why the suit instituted by the latter in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Hazaribagh should not be transferred to the High Court.

In this case the plaintiffs seek to enforce an agreement alleged to be binding on the Raja of Palgunj in connection with the granting of the lease of the Paresh Nath hill forming part of his estate. The plaintiffs also claimed rupees fifty thousand as damages, and, alternatively, in case specific performance be not granted, a sum of two lakhs as damages. They further prayed for an injunction restraining the Raja from granting the lease of Paresh Nath hill to Svetambar Jains.

His Lordship, after hearing both sides, discharged the rule.

Mr. Mahomed Ali's paper "Hamdard" published in Delhi has stopped publication for the time being owing to financial difficulties.

MR. BAPTISTA AND MR. J. A. WADIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry you would have taken Mr. Wadia so seriously as to publish his remarks about me in your report of the proceedings of the Corporation. Mr. Wadia's wit and wisdom are assessed at their true value in the Corporation, but outside that circle his remarks may do harm to me. His remarks were never intended to state the truth, but only to crack a joke at my expense; but as you have not published my own observations they may create a false impression. The facts are these:—Mr. Banaji's house stood within the regular line of the street. The Commissioner resolved to acquire it under the powers vested in him. A small portion was outside the line of the street which the Commissioner could not acquire without coming to the Corporation for sanction. About a year ago the Commissioner agreed to pay Rs. 1,07,500 for the whole property and took possession of it, and even made certain alterations in the building. Since taking possession the Municipality have also collected the rents; and have acted throughout for all practical purposes as owners of the building. So far as the portion outside the line was concerned the owner was told that the sanction of the Corporation would be necessary. The matter came up before the Corporation some months ago. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta *inter alia* contended that the Commissioner had no power to acquire property even within the set-back line without the sanction of the Corporation when the value exceeded Rs. 5,000. Under his guidance the majority in the Corporation resolved not to acquire it. Some who sided with him were influenced solely by this technical objection, but others thought that it was altogether unnecessary to acquire the property. The Municipal Commissioner dissented from the view taken by Sir Pherozeshah regarding the powers of the Commissioner to acquire property within the set-back line. As a matter of fact, for nearly twenty years the Commissioner has acted in such matters without coming to the Corporation for sanction upon the opinion of eminent counsel which was communicated to the Corporation. Three months after this decision by the Corporation, the Commissioner asked the Corporation to reconsider their resolution and sanction the acquisition for Rs. 1,07,500, which price, he thought, was not unreasonable. As a matter of fact the rents gave a nett return of 6 per cent. on the capital. He further said that there was no obligation to acquire the portion outside the line of the street, and that the owner had given possession thereof at his own risk, but he added that the owner would probably obtain damages in a Court of Law which would compensate him sufficiently for the portion outside the line. At this stage Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney moved that the acquisition of the property be sanctioned but only at Rs. 1,00,000. He contended vehemently, in a long speech, "that the man should be punished." Most of the speakers were in favour of the acquisition, but at the reduced price. Some of course, like Mr Bal Chandra were against the acquisition at all. I, however, could perceive no crime, no tort, no breach of contract and no breach of faith on the part of Mr. Banaji. On the contrary I felt that all the equities were on his side, and could not comprehend why he should be punished. I, therefore, moved an amendment that sanction be given for the acquisition of the property at the price agreed upon by the Commissioner and Mr. Banaji, i.e., Rs. 1,07,500. I observed it was not fair to take advantage of a technical objection to resile from the agreement and force upon Mr. Banaji the lower price. I stigmatized the procedure as unworthy even of a Marwari and undignified to the Corporation. The majority agreed with me. A couple of days after this it was brought to my notice that Mr. Banaji was only too willing to take one lac for his property and that he had written to Mr. Cowasji to that effect. At a subsequent meeting of the Corporation I asked Mr. Cowasji if this was true and he said 'yes.' Thereupon I told him that he should have openly said so in the Corporation, if he was authorised to make use of the letter and not talked about "punishing the man." He then told me that he had shown the letter to the Commissioner. Sir Bhalchandra and others but none of these gentlemen took the Corporation in their confidence although they spoke upon the subject at the debate. One word about the letter would have sufficed. Nobody would dream of offering Rs. 7,500 more than the owner demanded. This silence was unpardonable. Now although the Corporation had sanctioned the acquisition and the contract to acquire was thereby concluded, still the Commissioner cannot pay the price unless there is a budget grant. During the course of the year budget grants could only be made upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee. The Corporation resolved that they would sanction the amount upon the Standing Committee's recommendation. The Standing Committee did make the recommendation for a grant of Rs. 1,07,500. Mr. Cowasji now moved that the grant be only one lac of rupees. I voted for it and it was carried by a large majority. My point was that if the owner was too willing to accept one lac for his property, it is absurd for the Corporation to give him Rs. 7,500 extra. The whole point was the willingness of the owner to accept one lac at a time when the Corporation in ignorance of his willingness sanctioned Rs. 1,07,500. Whatever may be the legal rights, I thought the owner would accept one lac as he was willing to do so; and the reduced grant would enable the Commissioner to settle the matter with the owner. That was my object. But Mr. Banaji declined. Yesterday I explained that the budget grant of one lac does not vary or rescind the resolution of the Corporation to acquire it for Rs. 1,07,500. It was only a budget grant. I observed, however, that Mr. Banaji does not deserve the sympathy of the Corporation, if he now declines to accept one lac simply because the Corporation sanctioned Rs. 1,07,500, in ignorance of the letter he had written to Mr. Cowasji. I, therefore, thought the matter should be referred to the Commissioner for disposal in the hope that he will bring pressure to bear upon Mr. Banaji to abide by this letter and use powers of persuasion and all the virtues and qualities and powers he possesses to induce Mr. Banaji to adhere to his offer and take Rs. 1,00,000. I do not think the Corporation has a good case for litigation. Under the circumstances, is it not a travesty of faith to say that I have pleaded for both views "like a true lawyer" implying a strange somersault?—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Bombay, August, 10.

A POINT OF ORDER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whatever distinction may exist between "false" and "untrue" I never drew the distinction attributed to me in your columns. I asked permission to speak upon the point of order raised by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and had only uttered these words:—"It is not unparliamentary for a Councillor to say it is false that," when I was interrupted by the President who observed "that Mr. Kabirudin had also used the word 'untrue' and that has been held unparliamentary." He promptly asked Mr. Kazi to withdraw it. After that ruling I took my seat. I was going to contend that it is not unparliamentary for a Councillor to say "that it is untrue or false that I have succumbed to outside influence." This was the imputation made against Mr. Kazi which he resented in the terms I have quoted. Such a statement only repudiates the allegation made against him, and carries or conveys no imputation against the veracity of the speaker. It would have been otherwise had he said, "Mr. Cowasji is telling a lie," or "a falsehood" or "an untruth," no matter which episode was used. This would convey an imputation against the truthfulness of the speaker personally. It is only upon that ground that expressions can be ruled to be unparliamentary. This is the distinction I intended to draw but for the President's interruption.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Last cold weather the Bengal Chamber of Commerce raised several questions relating to the Merchandise Marks Act.

The Committee of the Chamber discussed the amendments revived by the Burma Chamber. They suggested that the Act and rules should be so amended as to provide for (a) optional marking of British goods and no indication whatever of the country of origin of foreign goods, or (b) optional marking of British goods, foreign goods being marked not made in Britain or "made abroad," or (c) all British goods to be marked "made in Britain" foreign good being marked "not made in Britain "or" made abroad "and to have no indication of the country of origin.

The suggestions have been considered by the Committee who consulted the Calcutta Trades Association and the Calcutta Import Trade Association. As in the past, opinion is not unanimous, but the majority of importers favour the proposal.

The question duly came up before the Supreme Government and it is understood that they have decided not to proceed with the suggestions for the present. The Indian Act which is on the lines of the English Act is designed mainly to protect the consumer and not the middle man.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN U. P.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10.

Sowings of food grains have been resumed but the rain was rather too late for cotton. The area under cotton will be much less than last year. In the Canal irrigated track, early sown crop is approximately one-third of last year. The holding off of rains in the chief cotton growing areas has caused a great diminution of the area sown. The total area under food crop will not be much below normal and maize which is sown in large quantities, is likely to be much above normal.

BENGAL NATIONAL FUND.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The Committee of Management of the Bengal National Fund is in course of reconstruction.

It is proposed to get the Committee registered under Act XXI of 1860.

The income of the fund will be devoted towards the promotion of industrial education in the country. A new governing body has been formed. It will commence work soon after the society is registered.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to be held on the 4th September Mr. Beatson Bell will present the Select Committee's report on the Decentralization Bill. The Smoke Nuisance Bill will be introduced and the non-official members will elect the finance committee.

DUBOIS-BROWN WEDDING.

Mr. Harold A. Dubois, of the Palamcottah Light Infantry, married Marjorie Violet, younger daughter of Mr. J. Bole Brown of Bombay and niece of Col. E. Harold Brown, I.M.S., at the St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, on Monday the 9th instant. The Bridegroom leaves for East Africa probably to-day. The Reception was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

CEYLON RIOTS.

WEALTHY BUDDHIST COURT-MARTIALLED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Mr. Edmund Hiwawetarana, a wealthy Singhalese Buddhist and part proprietor of the biggest furnishing house in Colombo, has been court-martialled and sentenced to penal servitude for life for treason.

It was this accused that Mr. Norton went to Ceylon to defend.

THE RAVI MYSTERY.

ALLEGED STATEMENTS BY TWO ARRESTED PERSONS.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

Interesting developments of what is locally known at the Ravi Mystery, are gradually coming to light. It is now established that the woman's name was Sant Kour. It appears that certain persons were interested in getting the woman married and in accordance with their arrangements Sant Kour was married to a fairly well-to-do man named Devi Litta of Lahore under the auspices of a Hindu widows' home.

Some arrests have been made, among are Guran Ditta, apparently a servant, and a tonga driver. It is reported that Guran Ditta has stated he was one of the party who arranged the deceased woman's marriage. He identified certain articles of her clothing, which he says he himself sent to the laundry to be washed. Guran Ditta is further reported to have stated that he saw Sant Kour at the railway station on the afternoon of the day she is said to have been murdered.

The tonga driver is said to have told the police that he took the deceased alone in his vehicle to the River Ravi where they arrived at about dusk. He is further said to have stated that Sant Kour, after purchasing some sweets from a roadside hawker, walked alone into the grove of trees in which her corpse was subsequently found hanging.

HIGH COURT'S REVISIONARY POWERS

AN INTERESTING LEGAL POINT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

An interesting legal point was raised whether the High Court had power in revision to sanction a compromise entered between a complainant and an accused after the Court had convicted the accused.

Justices Ayling and Tyabjee held that the High Court had no such power.

RAID ON THE "ARYA-MUSAFIR." OFFICE

EDITOR AND MANAGER FURNISH SECURITY.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

In connection with the raid on the office of the "Arya Musafir" the on Sunday already reported, the editor, Mr. Sant Ram, and also the Manager, Mr. Rajpal, attended at the Kotwali and each was ordered to furnish a personal security of Rs. 500 together with a bond for a like sum. The parties were permitted to be surety for one another.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FORTHCOMING HINDI CONFERENCE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

In view of the forthcoming Hindi Conference at Lahore an important meeting has been held, at which Rai Bahadur Murli Dhar of Amballa presided. Arrangements for the Conference were discussed and the formation of a Reception Committee was considered. Pundit Thakur Dutta Vaid was chosen Provisional Secretary of the sub-committee to carry out these matters.

HOUSE SEARCH AT RAWALPINDI.

(News Bureau.)

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 9.

The police raided the house of one Lala Devi Dayal at Rawalpindi but it is stated nothing incriminating was found.

It is reported Devi Dayal wrote a letter to a friend stating he was prepared to sacrifice his life for "Mother Bharata."

This fell into the hands of the police. The writer returned from South Africa some six months ago. He was placed under arrest.

The Mercantile Bank of India has received a telegram from its London Office stating that a branch of the Bank was to be opened in Shanghai on the 9th instant with Mr. A. R. Linton from Hongkong as Manager.

A gang of twenty-one men have been arrested by the Burdwan police in connection with the four successive dacoities in the District of Burdwan. It is alleged one of the arrested men has made a confession implicating several others.

Last cold weather the Government of Bombay pointed out that under the existing Press and Registration of Books Act, railway tickets issued to passengers should bear the imprint of the printer and the press to satisfy the law. This question has been examined and it has been decided to clear the law on the point and secure the formal exemption of railway tickets from the operation of the Press and Registration of Books Act.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

The following casualties are announced:—

MISSING.

Captain S. H. Drummond, Rifle Brigade.

Captain B. Pawle, Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant S. Snelgrove, King's Royal Rifles.

Lieutenant P. A. Broder, Worcesters.

Lieutenant S. Milsom, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieutenant W. P. Green, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant J. F. Lambert, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant R. C. Macpherson, Black Watch.

Second-Lieutenant T. K. H. Rae, Rifle Brigade.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Beckwith, Hampshires.

Major D. A. Fraser, Lincolns.

Captain J. H. Helm, Manchesters.

Captain J. Lithgow, Medicals.

Captain L. R. Wand, South Staffords.

Second-Lieutenant L. Eastwood, Royal Lancasters.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fowler-Butler, Royal Fusiliers.

Captain M. Alexander, Rifle Brigade.

Captain H. M. Atkinson, Durham Light Infantry.

Captain C. F. Crawford, Worcesters.

Captain J. H. Cuthbert, Scots Guards.

Captain H. W. Garton, Rifle Brigade.

Captain N. W. Gladstone, Rifle Brigade.

Captain E. H. Spalding, Sherwoods.

Lieutenant G. S. Dookrell, Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant M. W. English, Artillery.

Lieutenant E. G. Gordon, Highland Light Infantry.

Lieutenant A. M. Jackson, Engineers.

Lieutenant A. C. Nugee, Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant R. J. Richardson, Sussex.

Lieutenant L. A. Tollemache, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieutenant T. E. Cunningham, Liverpools.

Second-Lieutenant H. B. Emley, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant C. H. Fergusson, Northamptons.

Second-Lieutenant P. E. Hobhouse, Somerset Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant E. A. McEwen, Argyll and Sutherlands.

Second-Lieutenant G. H. Mills, Welsh Regiment.

NOW MISSING. BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieutenant H. L. Downes, Liverpools.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

Captain R. E. Hunt, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant F. H. Jackson, Sussex.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain T. C. Allport, York and Lancasters.

Captain I. K. Martin, Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant E. D. Case, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant R. T. Vachell, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant T. W. Warlow, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant N. Howard, Northamptons.

Second-Lieutenant C. E. Knapp-Fisher, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant C. O. Sayer, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant F. Winfield, Northumberland Fusiliers

Second-Lieutenant A. H. Fairbairn, Irish Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant N. C. Newland, Monmouths.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The 185th list of casualties from France and Belgium has been published.

Among the wounded are:—

Second-Lieutenant G. Voelcker (accidently), 1/3rd Gurkhas.

Captain T. S. Christie, 15th Lancers.

Lieutenant H. J. Osborne, 1/4th Hampshire, died of wounds in the Mediterranean.

Others are all Indian rank and file.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN FOREMAN.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Howrah has issued a process against A. G. Wheeler, a European foreman of Messrs. Burn and Co., who has been charged by the Company with alleged embezzlement of Rs. 5,000. The case will be heard on the 19th instant.

ALLEGED THIEF JUMPS FROM TRAIN.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

A Hindu who was being taken from Lahore to Ludhiana by the police in connection with a case of theft jumped from the train and was picked up unconscious. He lies in the Ludhiana hospital in a precarious condition.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab who has been making his monsoon tour in the plains, will return to Simla on Sunday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MOSLEM WIFE CLAIMS MAINTENANCE

NON-OBSERVANCE OF PURDAH.

HUSBAND'S PLEA FOR DIVORCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

KHATIZABAI, Plaintiff, v. HAJI MAHOMAD AZAMTULLA KHAN, Defendant.

In this suit Khatizabai, the plaintiff, claimed from her husband, the defendant, Rs. 100 a month for her maintainance and for an order on him to deliver to the plaintiff ornaments of the value of Rs. 5,040 and clothes of the value of Rs. 550.

In her plaint she stated that she was married to the defendant in the year 1904. She came from a very respectable family of Syeds and she was 14 years old at the time of her marriage. The defendant had for several years been grossly ill-treating her. She put up with his cruelty for the sake of their infant son. On September 16th 1914 he violently assaulted her with sticks. He then took up a table knife and rushed towards the plaintiff to strike her with it. He then attempted to strike her with a penknife and in the scuffle which followed she received a wound on her left elbow. The plaintiff then left the defendant's house and took shelter in the house of her uncle who was revered by the Mahomedans as Syed Pir Saheb.

She was then examined by the House Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and he gave a certificate of the injuries received by her. She prosecuted her husband in the Police Court for causing hurt but the case was eventually compounded.

The plaintiff charged her husband with cruelty of such a character as to render it unsafe for her to return to his house.

The defendant in his written statement stated that the only sum fixed by way of dower was Rs. 125 and not 500 gold mohurs as alleged by the defendant.

He denied each and every allegation of cruelty made by the plaintiff and stated that she had been put up by other persons to take these proceedings. The case in the Police Court was compounded because his wife in that case was not able to prove the offence with which she charged him.

He counter-claimed from the wife a sum of Rs. 1,425 which he stated his wife had taken away with her and also clothes and ornaments which were purchased by him for her use only and which did not belong to her but to him.

The allegations of cruelty, such as would make it unsafe for the plaintiff to stay with him were absolutely false. On the contrary he had treated her with great kindness and affection and was even now willing to receive her and maintain her at his residence but she had refused to return to him. Under the circumstances he stated that the plaintiff was not entitled to a separate maintainance.

The plaintiff, who appeared in the witness box without a purdah, in the course of her examination said that on the 13th September nation said that on the 13th September 1914 her brother was ill and her husband permitted her to go and see him the day following. On that day he had invited the Aligarh team to a tea-party. On the morning of the 14th she went to see her brother at 9-30 and returned at 12-30. When she was taking her meal her husband came up and asked her why she had gone out without his permission. She answered that he had given her permission to go and see her brother. He thereupon ordered the servants to go out, dragged her into a bedroom and belaboured her with his walking stick so mercilessly, beating her several times in the same place, that even her skin was broken in several places.

The plaintiff then described with great emotion the incidents of her husband attacking her with a table knife and later with a penknife and how she herself, and her brother-in-law, her husband's younger brother received wounds in the scuffle which followed. That night her husband did not go to sleep. At midnight he woke his brother and told him to start by the early morning express train to get Rs. 1,200 from his elder brother who lived at Shipki in Gwalior State. The witness said that she believed this to be a subterfuge on the part of her husband to get rid of his brother who was protecting her against his ill-treatment.

Yesterday morning when the suit was called on for hearing Mr. Wadia, one of the counsel for the defendant, said that he had been instructed to say that the defendant had decided to divorce his wife as she had appeared in open Court without a purdah. That was against his religion and his client would not have her again.

His Lordship.—What's to happen to the suit? What's the effect of a divorce on a pending suit?

Mr. Wadia.—Divorce can be given at any time. I submit it puts an end to the suit. The only thing the wife would be entitled to would be maintainance for the period of 'idat" that is 3 months after the divorce.

His Lordship.—(To Mr. Talyarkhan) I suppose your client is quite glad to get a divorce.

Mr. Talyarkhan.—I don't know about that my lord. She is quite helpless of the husband chooses to divorce her. We should be entitled to past maintainance also and from date of filing the suit until now and 3 months more. We will also proceed with our claim for ornaments and clothes that will be the position. Only the question of future maintainance would be got rid of.

His Lordship.—There will be another suit for her "mehr" (dowry) I suppose.

Mr. Wadia.—They claim Rs. 7,500, my lord, but we say that only Rs. 125 were agreed upon as "mehr.' It is mentioned in the marriage certificate which is in possession and which they will not allow us to see.

Mr. Talyarkhan.—As to divorce I understood my learned friend to say that he was going to give it in Court. All that is necessary for the plaintiff to do is to go into the witness box and make a declaration to that effect. It would be a matter of couple of minutes. They are not long over their divorces.

His Lordship.—I should not like my Court to be a theatre for that purpose.

Mr. Wadia.—The divorce could be given by an agent.

Mr. Taliarkhan.—My learned friend would now like to act as an agent.

Mr. Wadia.—My learned friend forgets that he is acting as an agent for the lady all this time.

Mr. Mulla who appeared with Mr. Taliarkhan then told the Court that the best way of obviating all future difficulties would be for the plaintiff to make a declaration that he divorces his wife and for his Lordship to make a note thereof.

Mr. Wadia.—If after the divorce my client is to go on with any part of the case he would rather go on with the whole suit as it is.

His Lordship.—Does your client realise the consequences?

The defendant was then called into the box and his Lordship told him that if he had decided to divorce his wife it was no use proceeding with the suit. He perhaps did not realise then, that the costs of a High Court suit was a ruinous thing but he would realise that when the solicitors presented him their bill.

The defendant said that he was prepared to spend anything to show that the charges against him were false. But he was prepared to leave the matter to his Lordship in the interest of his little boy. He was now going to the front in France in 3 or 4 days. His little boy was now at the Aligarh school and if during his absence his wife lived there, with his brother or by herself he was prepared to give her a house to live in and even Rs. 150 for her maintainance. His income was 300 or 700 a month.

Mr. Talyarkhan consulting his client stated that she was unwilling to live at Aligarh where she was a total stranger. She would live in Bombay with her uncle.

The defendant (to the Court) Is it fair my lord? I should go to have my head cut off in France, my son should be at Aligarh my wife should be in Bombay and I should pay for all?

The plaintiff said that she had no objection to go and stay at Aligarh at all; but she was afraid of her life.

His Lordship.—As there is a child of the marriage I think the marriage should continue. Some time should be allowed to pass, for the feelings of the parties to be assuaged.

On being told that the defendant would probably be able to come down to Bombay again after a month his Lordship ordered the suit to stand over for a month. Defendant to pay Rs. 100 to the plaintiff as maintainance for that month. Costs to be costs in the cause.

Attorneys for the plaintiff.—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

Attorneys for the defendant.—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

LINSEED CONTRACT.

VENDOR'S RIGHT TO SELL.

HOOKAMCHAND SAWOPCHAND v. SHRINIVAS BAVRI.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

This was a suit to recover from the defendant Rs. 10,752-6-0, as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the failure of the defendant to take delivery of certain linseed which the defendant had contracted to buy from the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the defendant.

After hearing evidence and the arguments of Counsel his Lordship delivered judgment in the course of which he said:—

This suit arises out of certain forward linseed contracts made between the parties the defendant agreeing to buy from the plaintiff 150 tons of linseed to be delivered on or before the 30th of September 1914. The market fell heavily. The defendant refused to take delivery. The plaintiff sold the goods on the 1st and 2nd of October and sues the defendant for the difference between the price realised at the sales and the price he would have obtained from the defendant had he fulfilled his contract.

The original defence was that the plaintiff had no linseed to deliver and was himself guilty of breach of contract. That defence has been totally abandoned at the trial.

The plaint as originally drawn suggests that the plaintiff intended to found his right on section 107 of the Contract Act, and it has been argued on his behalf that that section is not restricted to cases in which the property in the goods has passed to the vendor. In my opinion there can be no doubt whatever but that section 107 is intended to be, and by its language is restricted to cases in which the property in the goods has passed.

Although I have tried a very great number of this class of cases in this court, I have never heard it contended that the property in the goods had actually passed. And the law on the subject would not have occasioned me the least doubt or difficulty but for the somewhat ambiguous language of section 83 of the Contract Act. It is extremely difficult in my opinion to reconcile the provisions of that section logically with the provisions of section 78. Section 77 gives us a wide general definition of "sale." Section 78 provides for the effective sale of ascertained goods and goes on to lay down the conditions under which, and under which alone, the property in such ascertained goods passes. Section 83, however, appears to deal with the sale of unascertained goods, or perhaps I should rather say, with contracts for the sale of unascertained goods; and its object is to explain when goods originally unascertained become ascertained for the purpose of effecting contracts of sale and clothing them with certain legal consequences. But having so explained at what point, previously uncertained become ascertained goods, the section winds up with the words: "and the sale is complete." Looking to the whole scheme of the sections, from section 77 to section 83, I think, it is clear that section 78 is the one general section prescribing the conditions under which property in goods passes at a sale. But if we read section 83 literally, property in goods ascertained at the time of the contract of sale and property in goods unascertained at the time of the contract of sale will be found to pass quite differently, the passing of property in the former class of cases being rigorously conditioned, while in the latter class of cases no condition whatever is imposed upon it beyond the bare ascertainment of the goods. That is to say, section 83, brings us from the preceding sections rather laboriously upto the point at which section 78 starts, and when gives the go-bye completely to all the most operative parts of that section. I cannot for a moment believe that this was the intention of the Legislature, and the rather startling result is attributable to nothing less than loose drafting. The difficulty cannot be surmounted by applying the concluding provisions of section 78, because it is obvious that cases of fulfilling all the requirements of section 83 need not necessarily involve any agreement either express or implied to postpone part payment or part delivery once the goods have been ascertained. It is an essential condition of the passing of property in goods under section 78 that the goods should be ascertained, that there should be an agreement for sale, and that a part of the price should have been paid or delivered, or part delivery made, unless the parties had expressly or by implication agreed to postpone payment or delivery. Under section 83, however, all that appears to be necessary to complete the sale is first that the goods should have been unascertained, when the contract was made, and secondly that they should afterwards have been ascertained.

What the Legislature really meant by section 83 I do not know, whether they intended to say that the contract for sale which was imperfect as long as the goods were unascertained became complete on their ascertainment, (which indeed would be an extremely dangerous doctrine and one that I think has not yet been set up in these Courts), or whether they meant that the sale would be complete subject to the conditions of section 78 which appears to me to be the only reasonable interpretation to be put on the section is a question of considerable theoretical importance, but not necessary to be answered here. I think that it is obvious that the former construction could not have been intended having regard to the fact that the ascertainment of the goods is conditioned by the assent of the purchaser; for if in that case the first contract were merely inchoate and having no legal effect, the whole commerce of the world would be upset. I can only therefore, suppose that the section badly expressed as it is, was intended to be subject to and governed by the larger and more general section which precedes it.

I entertain no doubt but that under the contracts with which I am dealing here, no property in the goods passed from the plaintiff to the defendant.

We are dealing here with an ordinary forward contract of which the defendant admits he has committed a breach for which the plaintiff, in turn, now claims damages; but the damages need be assessed only in the ordinary way, that is to say by reference to the rates prevailing at the time the breach was committed and awarding to the plaintiff the difference between what he in fact was able to obtain as the price for his goods and what he would have obtained from the defendant at the rate agreed between them.

There will be a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 10,752-6-0 and all costs. Interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum.

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY.
BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1915.
Before Mr. Justice Davar.

For Hearing of Notice under Section 104.

367-14.—N C Dalal, Tulakchand Javerchand Sha v. The Official Assignee The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd, Little & Co, Crawford B & Co, Part Heard from 30.6-15.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TROUBLESOME FIREMAN FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. E. William master of the S. S. Redwell, charged G. Gallighar, a fireman on board the ship, with insult and criminal intimidation and assault. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Vijayakar (junior) defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the accused signed in June last for three years. Shortly after the ship had sailed from Seychelles for Port Said, the accused began to give trouble and quarrel with the cook. When the boat reached the latter part two Greek firemen were taken on, towards whom he began to show animosity. And after leaving Port Said for Bombay he was often boisterous and rowdy and was warned twice. The ship arrived in Bombay on Friday night, and two nights later he created a disturbance, provoked the Greeks and assaulted the cook who was about 60 years old knocking him down in the alley way. He was quite excited and appeared to be dangerous to others. He then threatened the Chief Engineer abusing him and put his fist on his face though he did not hit him. He thus became intolerable on the ship, and again assaulted and abused the cook. The complainant then sent for the Police, when the accused again abused and intimidated him and the Chief Officer, calling the latter "big fat gôated Irishman" and telling them "he would do for them before he finished with the ship." Some of the crew and the cooks refused to go on board unless the accused was removed as they were afraid of him. Two Policemen were thereupon kept there.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE OF CHEATING

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector Raje charged Ganoo Raghoo, a Hindu aged 25 years, with cheating Gangaram Chima, and dishonestly inducing him to deliver a silver kargota valued at Rs. 25.

The evidence for the prosecution was that about nine months ago the accused took the complainant for a stroll and made him drunk on the way. Near the Byculla Bridge the accused took the kargota from the complainant's waist on the plea that he would give it to his parents, but the complainant learnt afterwards that he had not done so. The police, on a complaint, made enquiries but were unable to trace the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 35, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HIS FIFTH CONVICTION.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Mahomed Chotekhan with house-breaking by daylight.

It was proved that at about 2 p.m. on Sunday last, when Hoorbai, a woman, had gone to the house opposite to hers the accused opened the lock on her room, and went inside. When the neighbours saw this they went there, but found the room closed from within, and when an alarm was raised the door was opened and the accused was caught while trying to escape.

The defence plea was that he never entered the room, but was dragged there by force.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had four previous convictions.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

ADMISSION OF APPEAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, August 9.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Chapman and Walmsley counsel moved for admission of an appeal on behalf of Hiralal Biswas and Radha Charan Pramanick who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of possessing arms without a license and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Counsel said that the petitioner was a boy aged fourteen and he was living in a mess with one Radha Charan Pramanik. In February last his mess was searched and the police found a fully loaded Mauser pistol. Hiralal, Radha Charan and two others were arrested. The Magistrate acquitted the other two but convicted Hiralal and Radha. Their Lordships admitted the appeal of Hiralal and directed his release on bail. The appeal of Radha Paramanick was dismissed.

BARISAL SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

SENTENCES ON DACOITS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BARISAL, August 8.

The special Commissioners disposed of a case in which a Sarada and six others were charged with an attempt at dacoity. The seven accused were convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The Government of India contemplates to bring in a small bill to amend the legal Practitioners Act and the draft is now before the Secretary of State for approval.

At a meeting of the pariahs held in Madras on Saturday an address was presented to Mr. R. Srinivasam, sometime editor of "The Pariah," in gratitude to the good work done for the Pariahs, on the eve of his leaving for South Africa where he holds an appointment under the Union Government.

MADDEN DIVORCE CASE

DISSOLUTION GRANTED.

MR. CHILTON'S APPLICATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Greaves delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mr. Charles James Madden, Assistant in Messrs. L. I. Rappapont and Co., for dissolution of his marriage with Mary Florence Madden on the ground of her misconduct with persons unknown.

His Lordship found the respondent guilty of misconduct at the Chandernagore Hotel and the husband guilty of cruelty towards the respondent. The decree nisi for dissolution of marriage was granted, but the husband was directed to pay to the respondent Rs. 75 a month, which allowance would cease if the wife remarried.

In this connection an application was made by Mr. Cyril Chilton, Manager of Messrs. Nestle and Angle-Swiss Milk Co. who was made correspondent but subsequently whose name was withdrawn for leave to prosecute the husband for bringing a false case. His Lordship issued a rule on Mr. Madden to show cause why he should not be prosecuted.

RESPONDENT'S EVIDENCE.

ALLEGATIONS OF CRUELTY.

Mrs. Mary Florence Madden, the respondent, was the first witness examined on Friday, when the hearing of the Madden divorce suit was resumed before Mr. Justice Greaves at the Calcutta High Court. She said she had a happy married life with her husband for about a month or so, after which it was not at all happy. He was very cruel. In 1912 she was carrying on her profession as a nurse in Royd Street. She wrote to her husband two or three times but received no answer. When she came back to Calcutta she did not make any effort to find him. He found her at Royd Street. He compelled her to go to him.

Witness then spoke of the birth of her two children and to her husband kicking her on the left thigh. She had an abcess as a result and had to go to hospital. He came there and wanted her to go home before the wound was healed. She went unwillingly. While she was living with Mrs. Bowen, her husband wanted to get rid of her. She said, "Let me have money to go." He struck her a heavy blow. She sold his bedroom furniture at his request. She never went to his office and asked him to forgive her. He very often struck her when they were in the London Street house. He also struck her when they resided at No. 2, Wood Street, in consequence of which she made a complaint at the "thana." It was not true that she was standing at the window undressed, as alleged. She showed him her mother's letter and he struck her with his hand and with a stick. He left a "horse-shoe" mark on her arm and another mark in the region of her left eye as well as one on the chin. It was not true that she kicked him on that occasion. She went first to Mrs. Shea, who advised her to go to the police and she did so. She did not disappear. She went away, because he was very cruel. She wrote about it to her brother and sister. She went to Chandernagore and lived there from time to time, because she wanted to place her children in the Convent there, because it was near Calcutta and while living there her husband could not molest her. When her husband went there he did not find her undressed with a dark girl. He struck her and threw a piece of wood at her. She was not anxious to go back to him any more. When she went back to him from Humayon Place she left him again on account of an assault. She tried to take the child away but his sister kept it. After assaulting her he sent her to Madhupur. Subsequently she was sent to Madhupur by the petitioner but instead of going there she went to her mother at Barrh. Since then she had not joined her husband. She lived for some time at the Hotel de France, Chandernagore, and while there she adopted the name of Mrs. Wakefield, as the petitioner did not like her to let others know that she was Mrs. Madden. There was no truth in the allegation made by the petitioner that she had received Rs. 100 from a high official. While there she received a letter from the petitioner asking her to come to Calcutta and telling her that she need have no fear. The words "you need have no fear" referred to his cruelty. On one occasion when the petitioner took away the child he made her write a letter to Mrs. Bowen asking her to take charge of the child. It was not true that she misconducted herself at Chandernagore on June 20th, 1914. There was no truth in the allegation made by Miss Collins As a matter of fact, Miss Collins went to Chandernagore at the invitation of the witness. They shared the same room and the next morning Miss Collins left. In April last witness went to Howrah to her brother's house and looked after her sister who was ill. She stayed there till the 21st, on which date she went to Chandernagore to bring her things away. On the same day she returned to Howrah and remained at her brother's place. There was no truth in the evidence given by Oakley and Fegredo, or in the suggestion made by Mohaboob that she implored him not to tell her husband and that she presented him with a watch and Rs. 5. She could not say who gave him the watch. Questioned as to the difference between her and her husband on the question of colour, she said: "He always used to say that my people were dark."

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Chaudhuri. She said that she was at Chandernagore from June 1st, 1914, to July 1st, 1914, and was also there during the end of December and the beginning of January last. She was at the Thistle Hotel from March 27th till April 14th or 15th. At that time there was no other Mrs. Wakefield at that hotel. She had no brother by the name of "Sniffkins." He was not at Chandernagore on April 17th. On that day she was at 44, Chandmari Road, Howrah.

Witness was shown a telegram, dated April 17th last, which she said was not in her writing. She was asked to write the contents of the telegram and she said that although her handwriting was similar she would not admit that she had written the telegram.

The letter to her husband was shown to her and she said that she wrote it under compulsion and at his dictation.

Counsel: Did he ask you to write describing, himself as "my damned husband?—Witness: Yes.

He asked you to describe him as the child's damned father?"—Yes, he told me to write: "I know his damned father wants me to part with him as he knows I can never be happy without him." Her brother gave her the money and she paid her hotel bills. He kept no accounts.

If this telegram is genuine it shows that you were at Chandernagore on April 17 at 6 p.m.?—Yes. I cannot suggest who else but myself was likely to send this telegram.

From February 1st to March 1st you were never in Calcutta?—I cannot be sure. I saw Watkins and Co., on April 23. I saw Loslie and Co. but this was after March 1st. Before the letter (Ex. I) I never saw any solicitor. One of my reasons for going to Chandernagore was to put my son to school. In December, I left my son here, because I was compelled to leave him with Mrs Bowen. When my husband got no letter from me from Madhupur he should have guessed I was at Chandernagore. When I left in February I left with the idea of going away altogether. In December I was compelled to go away. I had gone to the police in July 1913. On January 29 he had treated me brutally but I did not go to the police. I went to a native midwife. Then I was put in the train for Madhupur. I did not tell him I was going to Chandernagore.

Then you deceived him?—I did not tell him I was going to Madhupur. I let him think what he liked. Even on this occasion the reason that I was going, namely to put my child in the Convent, did not apply, because I had left the child at Madhupur. My husband did not object to us living at Chandernagore. In fact he asked the proprietor what it would cost for him to live there too. In June 1914 I passed off to others as Mrs. Wakefield. There was a Babu living there and a dark girl Masie the house-keeper. I was the only regular resident.

ALWAYS BRUTAL.

It was a regular Saturday to Monday hotel?—Any day at all. There were people coming always. The mill hands used to come there for drinks to the bar room. I never went into the bar room. I don't know if Masie did. I know nothing about her. I used to dine in the verandah. I never met a man in the hotel. I never spoke to any man in the hotel. Why should I? There might have been music and dancing in June. There is music and singing always, especially on Saturdays and Sundays. It is the same in Calcutta. I know that, because I am not a girl and I have heard things. I knew the men in the hotel were mill-hands. I saw them in passing with my baby. I did not know what class of life was carried on in the hotel. I used to go to the Thistle Hotel. I knew Mrs. Lee who was sent up to Kasauli by subscription. The money covered my expenses as well. I got paid Rs. 50 and it saved me all my board and lodging. I lived under the name of Mrs. Wakefield, because I did not wish people to know my affairs. I did this to protect Mr. Madden, not to disgrace him, because he did not wish me to work.

But you were not working?—But I was trying to get work. I ordered a dress from Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw in November or December, 1914, and told them to send it to Chandernagore. I was then not living in Chandernagore. I had made up my mind to leave my husband at any time.

Why did you ask Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw to send the dress up to Chandernagore?—I had made up my mind to go there.

But you did not anticipate cruelty just before Christmas?—No, but he was always cruel. I had made up my mind to leave him at any time. My brother would have paid for that dress.

The statement in your letter (Ex. I.) "I have been to a solicitor" is an absolutely untrue statement?—If I wrote that I must have seen a solicitor.

I swear that I did see Leslie and Hinds between February and March. I wanted a judicial separation and asked advice. I am positive it was before this letter.

I am putting it to you that your former statement is correct, that you saw no solicitor before this letter?—I must have seen them.

You were threatening to publish all this scandal?—I never wished to do so. This letter was not with the object of getting him to pay the hotel bill. The statements were true. The letter was sent with the bill for Rs. 100 which I wanted him to pay. It was not for this reason that I was alleging brutality. He was always brutal. The immediate cause of writing this letter was to get him to pay the bill.

It would be blackmailing?—This letter was only for his own eyes and I have never exposed him.

You have a mother, father and brothers?—Yes.

Then why this fondness for Chandernagore?—There is no fondness.

There is a fairly large Anglo-Indian community in Chandernagore?—I don't know what you mean. I never came to know any of them.

The only acquaintance you made was at the hotels? I made no acquaintance there. I did not find it a lonely life. I was lonely. If I had the money I would have lived in a boarding house in Calcutta. I wanted to leave my husband and wanted to live somewhere near Calcutta so that I might be able to see solicitors. I had never heard of Chandernagore before June.

What made you choose the La France?—I went to the Thistle, but the terms were very much higher. Then I told the *gariwalla* to drive me to another place.

How did you expect to pay your bills there?—I expected my husband to pay till I get a post. Then I would trouble him no more. I told Watkins & Co., about all these knockings and thumpings. I did not go to the police except on one occasion, because I never thought of it before or after, and that once was at Mrs. Shea's suggestion. Last year I did not go to solicitors prior to June 1914. I had seen them before, but I did not go to them, because I did not want to harm him. I have never gone back to him myself; I have been forced.

Did he drag you?—No, but he was my husband and had right on his side. Mrs. Bowen tried to make me believe that she was trying to make peace between me and my husband. I knew what his sisters were capable of and I never believed in them.

Did his intimacy with his sister compel you to leave him?—Yes. I said nothing to my solicitors about this. She used to go with my husband to the races and if I wanted money I would not get it. This is what I meant in that letter. He did not object to my being in Chandernagore and went to live there himself, because it was cheaper living there and he could drive up and down in his own car. He did not point out to me that it was a disreputable place. It was not for this that I lived there under an assumed name. I did so far his sake. My bill for February in the hotel has not yet been paid. Mr. Beatty has not troubled me for the money, but the old proprietor did. I have lost the letter. The bill has not yet been paid. When my husband went to my brother in Chandmari Road by brother gave him the address "Thistle Hotel" to put him off the scent.

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K. J. RUSTOMJI, Bar-at-Law,
Honorsman of the Council of Legal Educatn.

Most favourably received by the Bench as well as by the Bar. The following are some of the opinions received—

Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.

Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras:—The book appears to have been planned on sound lines and carefully written. It should be of much use to the Profession.

Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnston, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court:—I will use it in Court and I have no doubt the Courts will find your Commentary on the Law of Limitation as a useful Guide.

Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt., Calcutta High Court:—Your book will be very useful to me in my work.—

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ACTION AGAINST A LAHORE MONTHLY.

ALLEGED OBSCENE ARTICLE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

The police searched to-day the National Steam Press owned by Lala Karam Chand who was informed that his security of Rs. 2,000 would be forfeited in connection with the publication of various issues of the Urdu monthly "Arya Musafir" edited by Lala Sant Ram and managed by Lala Rajpal.

The police next raided the "Musafir" office and took away copies of various recent issues. It is understood that action under the Press Act has been taken against this magazine in respect of articles appearing in three issues.

Furthermore, the editor and manager have been required to attend at the police station this evening in respect of another article to which exception is taken under section 292, I. P. C., as being obscene in its nature.

Mr. R. Seshasaye, A. A. I. E. E., of Trichinopoly, has been elected member of the International Engineering Congress held under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific Exhibition.

FIGHTING ROUND YPRES.

PATROL WORK IN "MAYFAIR."

SUCCESSFUL SNIPING

The following descriptive account, communicated by an Eye-witness present with General Headquarters published on July 12, describes the movements of the British Force and the French Armies.

On Friday, the 9th, the enemy's pressure against the trenches south of Boesinghe (to the north of Ypres) from which we had driven them on Tuesday was slightly relaxed, but the shelling by guns and trench mortars did not abate. There was also considerable artillery action on the part of the hostile guns near Givenchy, and along our centre generally. Underground we were active, and fired mines near St. Eloi—to the south of Ypres—and in front of Ploegsteers Wood.

The greater part of Saturday was uneventful, though the Germans continued to shell our line, especially on the left, where they were unable to leave us undisturbed in possession of the ground we had gained. About 8 p.m., after a bombardment which lasted the whole day, they rushed a short length of one of the trenches taken by us on the 6th. This was at once recaptured by us and retained.

Sunday was also a quiet day; but that night the enemy fired one mine in front of our line near Hill 60 and another to the north of Armentieres, which blew up a ruined house. The explosions were followed by gun, trench mortar, and machine-gun fire, but in neither case was there any infantry attack. Our snipers had considerable success during the day, as had our bombers in front of La Bassee. Monday passed without any occurrence of importance until evening, when the Germans fired another large charge near Hill 60, and we fired a mine in front of Ploegsteert Wood. In the latter case we occupied and held the crater in spite of heavy shelling.

FRUITLESS GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

Tuesday, the 13th, witnessed a renewal of activity on the part of the Germans on the northern half of our front. About 10 a.m., one of our advanced posts on the Verlorenhoek road, to the east of Ypres, was suddenly rushed. It was at once retaken. Still, unable to acquiesce in our retention of ground captured by us a week before to the north of Ypres—which was of considerable value to them—the enemy during the night concentrated the fire of their heavy howitzers on it, throwing many gas projectiles. They then, under cover of this gas attack, assaulted and once more got possession of a section of the front line held by us of the ground we had taken on the 6th. Our bombers at once counter-attacked, drove back the hostile infantry, and reoccupied the trench. During the night the eastern portion of the Ypres area and the section of our front opposite La Bassee came in for heavy shelling as well.

As an illustration of the homely nomenclature of many of the well-known portions of the labyrinth of trenches stretching along our front the following report of some patrol work accomplished last week is quoted:—

"A patrol went about 130 yards down the old communication trench between Davies-street and Hyde Park-corner and found the eastern end full of dead Germans."

Startling and somewhat incongruous as such a statement may be at first sight, especially to a Londoner, the use of the names of British streets forms a simple system of identification and one well adapted for local use.

SUCCESSFUL SURRPRISE ATTACK.

Difficult as it is to see anything of a position under bombardment, owing to the smoke of the bursting shell and the clouds of dust raised by each explosion, the screen hiding the section of the enemy's trenches attacked during the preparatory action of our guns on the morning of the 6th was much increased by a mist which had crept up during the early hours and had covered the whole of the low-lying area near the Ypres Canal with an impenetrable white veil. This, however, lifted somewhat before the time for the assault arrived, and our infantry, who had been crouching under cover ready and impatient for the signal to advance, were able to see their way to the enemy's position, which was very close. But so well had the assault been prepared that there was little shooting from the German front line and hardly any necessity for our stormers to hurry, even though they were deprived of the concealment that would have been afforded by the fog.

The effects of the fire of our guns and those of the French had indeed been severe, and the German defences, which were very deep, were much knocked about. The survivors of the men who had been holding them—with the exception of a few who threw bombs till the last moment—had bolted, and the trenches were full of a surprising amount of equipment and gear of all sorts. The attack was evidently a surprise, for hot coffee was found ready in some of the dug-outs, and many unopened letters lay about, showing that a mail had been received. Many of the Germans' pouches were found to be filled with cigars, and these were pronounced to be of good quality by our men, as was the coffee. Many of the articles were partially buried, and were only unearthed by degrees, In addition to the three trench mortars and a machine-gun already reported captured another another machine-gun has since been found in a damaged condition.

JAMES POTTER GERMAN.

From the number of bodies found and from the statements of prisoners the German losses appear to have been severe, though the information available is not sufficient to enable any useful estimate of them to be made. Curiously enough, amongst the prisoners taken on the 6th was one bearing the very British name of James Potter. He is a Heligolander of English parentage, and became a naturalized German when Great Britain handed over the island in 1890.

It has now been ascertained that the mine which we fired on June 30 under the German trench to the north of Neuve Chapelle accounted for 38 of the enemy, 22 being killed. These troops were Bavarians. In this quarter, also, during the past two or three weeks our snipers have taken a heavy toll of the enemy.

Though not attacking, the Germans are very zealous in endeavouring to cause annoyance by intermittent firing during day and night both from their guns and trench mortars. Since the latter pieces are close up to the front trenches and their position is apt to be given away at night by the flash of discharge, to overpower the latter the Germans send up a brilliant flare at the same moment as they fire a trench mortar. They are continually busy, also, in improving their defences and in cutting the long grass or crops in front of them, which they do every night.

MOTOR MACHINE GUN IN ACTION.

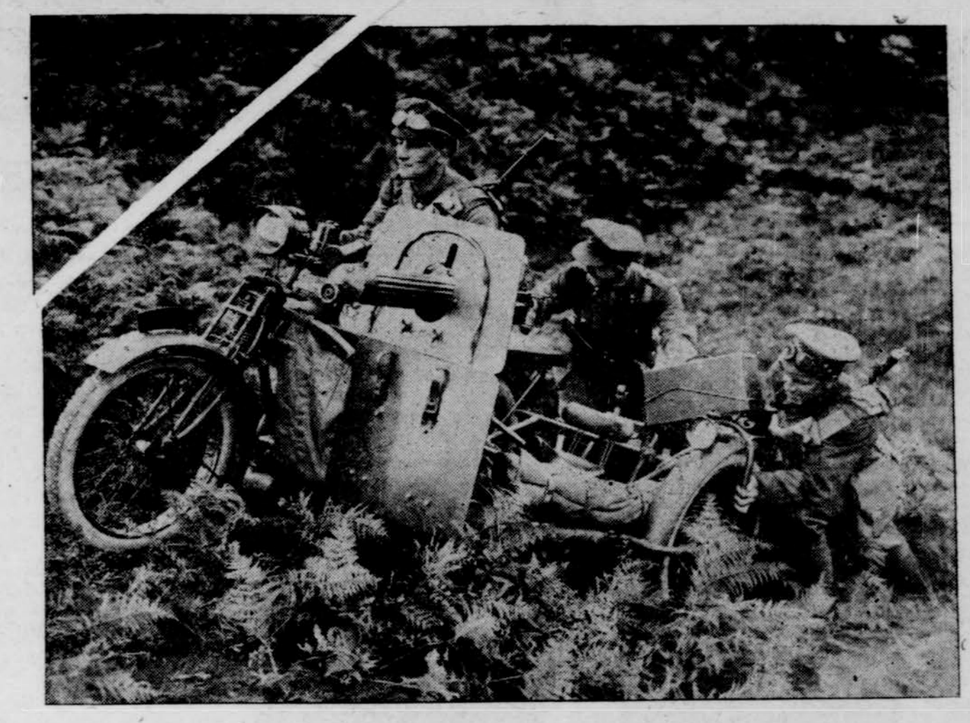

Photo by "Central News."

The gun is seen mounted on a motor cycle side car.

A GERMAN STOCKADE RUSHED.

GALLANT LIEUTENANT'S DEATH IN NYASALAND.

Details of a lively fight between a British mobile column and an enemy force at Muenegambe, on the Nyasaland border, have been received by the Press Association under date May 21, and published in the English press.

On receipt of intelligence that the enemy had established a stockade some 25 miles from Fife, and was raiding Nyasaland villages under British protection, a British force of 50 Northern Rhodesian Rifles and 25 Northern Rhodesia Police under Lieutenant Bremner was despatched to the scene. After a march through rough country the column arrived at a high escarpment from which they saw the enemy's stockade. A beer-drinking party was in progress, and the proximity of the British was unknown. At 3-45 in the morning the column began a difficult descent into the valley. For over an hour the soldiers rolled and slipped down a steep declivity through grass high over their heads.

Just at dawn the little force reached the edge of a clearing two hundred yards wide that had been made round the stockade. This was seen to be formidable, consisting of a double row of logs ten feet high, surrounded by a trench, of which the bottom and sides were staked with sharpened pegs a couple of feet long. The police under Lieutenant Bremner were extended along the enemy's front, and the main body under Major Cunningham along the rear.

An attacking party under Lieutenant Irvine rushed the gate of the stockade with great bravery. Immediately heavy firing started. Our men penetrated the stockade and got into the stockade trench, but the enemy refused to emerge from their huts, although firing on the attackers. Meantime the police had a strong engagement with those of the enemy who attempted to escape.

LIEUTENANT IRVINE SHOT.

The chief firing was from two long huts put astride the gate of the stockade, and here Lieutenant Irvine was shot. The bullet passed through the shirt pocket over his heart, and, entering his left arm, blew about four inches of bone away. Sergeant Mills got to him first, and although nearly dead from loss of blood Irvine said, "Leave me, Mills, leave me, and take charge of the men." The doctor only arrived just in time to stop death from loss of blood. As the poor fellow was carried away he smiled, and waved his right arm in farewell. He was taken with a party to Fife that night, and unfortunately a patrol which was sent out to mee the doctor's party fired on the latter, thinking they were Germans. The carriers immediately dropped Irvine, and this must have almost cost him his life. He was operated on next morning, his arm being taken off, and he died that night.

Few of the enemy got away, but many remained in their huts until burnt out. The number of Germans actually killed was not known, but it was believed that among the dead were at least two German officers. A number of old guns were seized and 32 prisoners taken. The enemy all used expanding and soft-nosed bullets.

The anniversary of the declaration of War was celebrated on Wednesday last at Chikalda (Berar) by a public gathering under the chairmanship of Mr. B. O Coventry, Conservator of Forests, Berar Circle. A ladies' gathering was also held the same day at the local Korku Mission School, which was presided over by Miss M. Jones of the Central India Mission. A number of Rajput and Gond inhabitants of Chikalda,—about 40 adults and 50 children—also participated in the celebration.

Among the railways who are showing decrease in their earnings are the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Rs. 490,000, Eastern Bengal, Rs. 253,000, G. I. P. R. Rs. 878,000 Burma Rs. 1,176,000, South India Rs 513,000 Tirhoot Rs. 526,000 The East Indian Railway showed an increase of Rs. 853,000, Madras and South Mahratta Rs. 400,000, North-Western Rs. 562,000 and Oudh and Rohilkhand Rs. 841,000.

LIBERALISM AND COMPULSION

THE QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY.

Mr. Harold Owen writes from the National Liberal Club to the "Westminster Gazette" as follows:—

Referring to certain passages in your Leader to-day, I do not think we should have heard so much insistence upon conscription if the recognition had been frankly made by Liberals (as you have made it by implication from time to time) that the State had just as much right to compel a citizen to defend it by arms as to maintain it by taxation. What some, and perhaps many, Liberals have found intolerable in the general discussion has been (1) The flagrantly dishonest assumption that by resorting to compulsory military service to defeat a Prussian conspiracy to enslave mankind we should be Prussianising our national character. Why not Russianising, Italianising, Gallicising, or Helvetianising it? (2) The assumption that Liberalism sanctions every compulsion upon the individual in the interests of a Liberal programme of social reform, but forbids compulsion in such a first need as that of preserving the very fabric of the State which, only when its fabric is safe, can indulge in such luxuries of compulsion as to forbid me buying or selling a pocket-handkerchief on a Thursday afternoon. Stern and unbending opponents among Liberals of compulsory service can hardly have worked out the philosophy of the right relation of the individual to the State, or they would have been more circumspect in advancing a "principle" which carries us very far. . . to the rear of the "advanced position" Liberalism had reached when war broke out.

BANE OF PARTY SPIRIT.

The pity that the party spirit goes marching on after the breath has left the party body. On the one hand there are conscriptionists who seem to want it for its own sake, and on the other hand, there are voluntaryists who give the impression that they are thinking more of the voluntary principle than of the possible exigencies of the military situation. If the conscriptionist Conservative could only bring himself to say, "Fair and just as I believe conscription to be, I shall nevertheless be doubly proud if we smash the Germans with a voluntary army," and if the Liberal voluntaryist could truthfully declare, "Much as I should deplore conscription, yet I can but acknowledge the rightful authority of the State to enforce it in case of military necessity," then we should have reached, not the millennium, but a rationalised patriotic frame of mind in which the whole question, reduced to one of *expediency*, could cheerfully be left to a responsible Government to decide. But threats of "splitting the country" by a campaign either for it or against it are equally unpatriotic. If it comes, let the Liberal console himself with the conviction that it had become necessary, and that in any case there is something to be said for the theory that the more democratic the control of a State the higher the moral justification for the State to impose compulsory and democratic service. And if it does not come, let the conscriptionist manfully rejoice that voluntary response which has created a great and gallant army has been held, by a responsible Government possessing full knowledge, and therefore superior wisdom, to be sufficient for our needs, and to outweigh the logical case for compulsion. The Conservative would admire the voluntaryism which kept the Exchequer going by voluntary contributions, and the Liberal would soon insist on the principle of compulsion if he had any reason to believe there were numbers of fiscal shirkers.

The officers of the 4th, 5th and 6th Battalions, Devonshire Regiment, (T. F.), now stationed at Lahore were "At Home" to a large number of invited guests at Dalhousie, the occasion being a local Gymkhana. The weather was dubious and though during the course of the proceedings some rain fell, fortunately, it was not sufficient to spoil the event, which was attended in addition to the guests and officers by the N.-C. O's. and men of the three West County Battalions.

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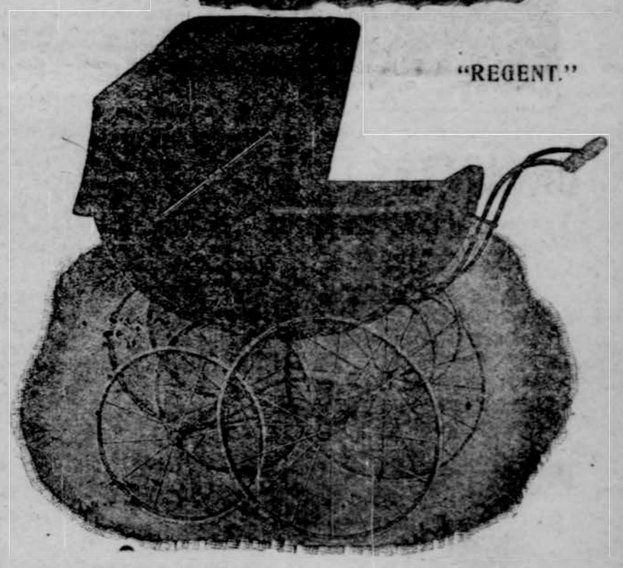

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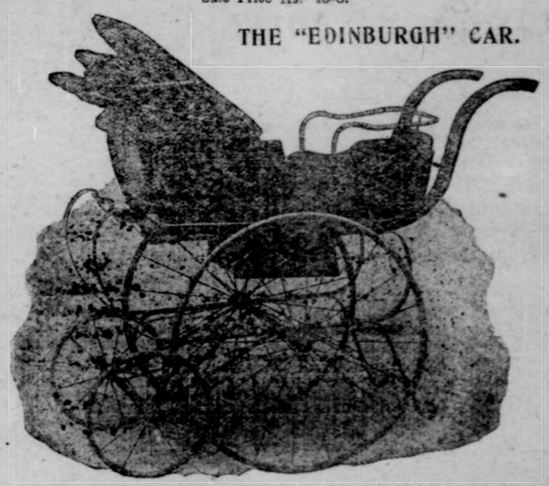

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THE ART OF THE WASHING DRESS.

THE PROBLEMS OF COTTON.

In idea there are few garments prettier than is the washing dress, writes "M. H." in the "Manchester Guardian." The prettiest colours can be obtained in cotton and linen, and they suggest freshness and cleanliness and warm weather, and, except that they crease easily, they have practically all the virtues. Yet when, three or four months later, the cotton dress comes into its own, there is no marked increase in prettiness of dress. On the contrary summer clothes have a knack of looking untidy and uninteresting to a much greater extent than is the case with almost all the winter garments.

The secret of the cotton dress is the realisation that it requires not less attention than do ordinary winter clothes, but a very great deal more. It is not sufficient with the first warm day of June to rush off to the already harassed dressmaker and suggest that one would like a cotton dress or two by the end of the week. To be really successful in this direction the month of February or early March is none too soon to take practical measures. The fashions are already indicated in any good paper—particularly those from America,—and whereas everything later has to be done in a rush it can be done now with every care and consideration.

Another fallacy is that cotton dresses can always be made by the "little dressmaker," while winter clothes are mostly tailor-made. If the little dressmaker is to achieve an easy victory over the mysteries of cotton, she can only do it if the owner of the cotton knows a very great deal both about dressmaking and about little dressmakers. To begin with, all cotton materials have to be cut so well that they will withstand the ravages of wear and of the washtub. Cotton does not give in the same way as wool or silk, and, while this is an advantage from certain points of view, it also presents difficulties. Every cotton dress, therefore, has to have a good fit, but it must also be a loose fit.

Here also the question of fastenings comes in. These require the most careful attention. Everybody knows all the things that washerwomen are able to do with fastenings—the iron-mould, the crushed clippers and hooks, the broken buttons. Washing things, if possible, should fasten with buttons of a non-breakable kind, and if this is impossible, then with the very best kind of hooks.

THE CHOICE OF MATERIAL.

The question of materials, again, is all-important. As is the case with other things, the prettiest materials do not always make the prettiest dresses. There is a tendency in this country to select the prettiest plain colours and with some white fittings to rely upon them to be effective. Yet it happens quite often that some hideous French check made up looks very much nicer. The pretty plain blues and pinks, whether in cotton or linen, can look insipid if by their cut and their fittings they are not given a certain character. This year the threatened full skirt is really upon us, and it is going to be more difficult than ever to secure cotton dresses which look both crisp and characteristic.

For town dresses it is as well not to make too much for prettiness, or this purpose checks and stripes look the most fitting. The kind of stuff chosen should depend upon circumstances. If money is not too serious a question there is nothing so pretty for town dresses as the striped or checked French linens. When fresh they have the clearest, most transparent appearance, and the stripes or checks can be picked up with some of their own colour. A very charming combination is white with a sort of brown, the colour of iron-mould. This, with warm-coloured hair, is fascinating. At the same time they are expensive, they crumple more than any other kind of material, and they need the most careful and constant attention.

THE TREATMENT OF THE SKIRT.

In making them up—especially with the wider skirts—the skirt is all-important, and upon its hang depends the success of the whole dress. This is a question not only of getting the length right round the bottom, but of seeing that the material is so cut that the length will remain right. A material that has something of the transparent effect of French linen is cotton voile. It also has the advantage of washing excellently and of crushing much less than linen. A dark blue and white or brown and white check, with fittings—say, a tall belt of dark blue or brown and a high Medici collar—looks and is remarkably cool and fresh, and touched up with an iron it will last some time. If linen dresses are required, the prettiest kind in colours is rather coarse in texture. It should be very good, and rather like fine sack-cloth. Greens and blues cannot be expected to last, but there is a flat French pink which can be washed very successfully. All these materials should be chosen now, before the rush begins.

FOR HARD WEAR.

For real hard wear every day, where money is not plentiful and time is short, there is nothing like cotton crepe. Care should be taken in the selection of the colour, which, however, lasts well. These dresses really can be washed—at a pinch—in a hand-basin, and only need ironing on the wrong side. They do not crush. Dark lapis blue is one of the most successful colours, and it lasts for ever. There is also a good green, but this is not so easy to get, as the makers have a pernicious habit of mixing in white with the pure colour. A warm grey is also pretty.

The point about these dresses is that they should be washed fairly often, even when they do not particularly appear to need it, since they get a sort of fluffy surface which takes off their fresh appearance. These also should be bought now, together with the white stuffs. Of these latter pique is not nearly enough used both by itself and in combination with other whites. It is very fresh-looking, and it lasts well. But the fresh effect of the washing dress depends almost entirely upon the care bestowed upon it, and while there is plenty of time it is almost certain that the results will be correct.

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COURAGE IN DRESS.

CHOICE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW.

For several weeks now, writes the Paris Fashion Correspondent of "The Times," the shops and the dressmakers have been "selling off," and it is to be remarked that bargains are the same precious things to the faminine mind as they were before the war.

I heard a little group of women discussing a grey linon hat signed by a maker as well known for her high prices as for her cachet. The hat is now a bargain, or it was then, and the price 10f. All four women wanted it, or thought they did, and the one who got it would certainly be a case for "all uncharitableness," momentary but acute. All sorts of so-called cheap things are to be found in the shops and the show rooms to-day, and before them feminine self-denial is breaking down a good deal. Absorbed faces hang over piles of blouses, peignoirs, and dresses marked with those misleading little tickets on which a high price is crossed out and a low one added. Does anyone really believe the legends on these little tickets? Presumably they do, otherwise why the attitude of absorbed interest?

In the more exclusive, calmer precincts of the big dressmakers a faint perfume comes from closely serried ranks of limp garments hung on wooden shoulders along a bar. Every garment is en solde, and some are very tempting; but the qualification for buying bargains successfully is discrimination, and it is not so common as it might be. Indeed, the result of bargain-hunting, even among chefs d'oeuvre, is often grotesque. A low price seems to obscure the inappropriateness of the garment in question. Richness of material will sometimes persuade a woman to wear a colour entirely unbecoming to her complexion; and this season is no less fertile in such traps for the unwary than any other.

DANGER OF THE FANTASTIC.

One of the most common of all pitfalls is the wide skirt. It seems almost impossible that it should continue to live in its present state of width and shortness, and yet every day it becomes more general. If you sit a while to watch the "passing show" you will see that three women out of four are wearing it, irrespective of their age, figure, or feet. A slim young woman with an elastic gait can carry it charmingly, and slim young women are quite general. But even then the shortskirt costume has to be extremely well done to be pleasing. It must be scrupulously simple, and that means either money or genius, neither of which is very common in these days. The slightest lapse towards the fantastic at once introduces the fatal chorus-girl note, and anything touching on modification of line runs the risk of becoming dowdy. Safety lies in uniformity of colour and the most expensive make and material, not only in the costume itself, but also in the details which go to complete it.

At no time has the line of demarcation between expensive dressing and cheap imitation been more marked than it is now and at no time has the woman who dresses according to her own taste and means been looked at with an eye so lenient. The only woman who is not kindly criticized is she who has obviously failed to achieve her end. No one is kind to failure in these days, least of all in France. French people like a frank allegiance, even though it be to the wrong thing, and, to be paradoxical, the wrong thing is not seldom the right.

To have the courage of one's opinions and to express them in good language is almost a necessity if you live among French people. In dress this same courage of expression is also necessary. To have a style and to carry it out well is certain to meet with appreciation in France, but to waver between a dozen styles and arrive at no means dismal failure. You must be definite, and it is better for you if you can be definite in a graceful manner.

LOGIC AND INTUITION.

Many women this year are wearing out-of-date clothes, but in their extreme care to be well groomed they pass for being well dressed. Others are getting enough clothes to put everything in their wardrobe into the same note—the latest note, of course; and both are counted correct. But the woman who tries to compromise, who yields to the temptation of a new tailor-made and gets one that is not quite the thing, is wasting her time and her money, because the new tailor-mades allow of no half-measures; either they are very good or very bad, and the good ones need a master-hand. She who tries to strike a bargain with fashion by economizing on her shoes so that she may have a new hat also makes a mistake, for nothing but the best of footgear is permissible.

In considering a Frenchwoman's dress we arrive somewhere near her state of mind. We find that she is rather logical than intutive; indeed, of intuition she is a little afraid, and far away as such qualities may seem from the question of clothes, they really have a great deal to do with them. Intuition is a liquid sentiment; clothes are hard facts, and it is better to treat them as such. Therefore, when intuition and her mirror told the Frenchwoman that long, clinging robes suited her at the very time when the dressmakers were beginning to make wide short [illegible] the firmly set between a dozen styles and arrive at no [illegible] suited logic.

Either she turned her back on present fashions altogether or she followed them correctly. In no way did she try to compromise between the two. She may be right or she may be wrong, but that is what she has done, and the result is a race of round, short women dancing along on high heels with short, full skirts and tall collars, wide-brimmed flat hats, and an air of sprightliness rather than grace or dignity. They look quite pretty and dainty, but they do not charm as they did when they were the modern interpretation of the Greek draperies.

The [illegible] in England of Mrs. Forbes, wife of [illegible] A. [illegible] Forbes, lately [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

FRUIT SALADS.

Fruit helps to solve the housekeeper's problem for the time being, writes the "Daily Telegraph." For if certain species are scarce and expensive, there are others both fresh and preserved which can easily be converted into tempting dishes. Summer fruit puddings can be made by the addition even of remnants of cake or scraps of bread. The dumpling and the roly-poly are mostly acceptable for midday dinner. The pastry, however, must be properly made with a hand light for kneading and generous for adding suet or fat of some kind. Butter substitutes are used with discrimination, for there is variety from which to choose. Eggs are comparatively reasonable now, and, combined with fruit, they should be turned into wholesome and inexpensive omelets. Fruit for cooking need not be perfect of its kind, nor need it be quite ripe, hence the chance for the housewife to buy in quantities, and serve the best of her stock fresh, then use up the remainder for cooking.

Fruit should be on the table every day, and those who can afford to do so readily eat it for every meal. Small berries are making their appearance, rhubarb is well to the fore in plenty, and shortly there will be melons, apricots, and plums. Cherries are abundant, and bananas, if carefully bought and stored, are cheap and wholesome. The recipes added from Mr. C. Herman Senn give some suggestions of ways of using fruit that is now on the market, and kinds that will increase in quantity as the summer progresses.

Fruit salads are always welcome, and all practical buyers know that the best fruiterers reduce prices of specimens that are a trifle blemished, but quite good enough for cutting up into a salad. Melon salad with cherries is novel, and exceedingly good. Goose-berries may be served in many ways, and raspberries may be used either alone or with other varieties. Americans are serving pears in a new way. They are cut in half, and the centre is scooped out. Then the hollow is filled with creamed Camembert cheese with a dash of chopped parsley, the dish being afterwards chilled on the ice. Lemon cling peaches, chilled, and having the halves filled with vanilla ice, quickly rolled in chopped almonds, and served with iced raspberry syrup, are delicious morsels.

FRUIT SALAD.

This delicious and ever-welcome dish is made by slicing or cutting into dice various kinds of fruits, fresh or preserved, such as peaches, apricots, bananas, pine-apple, orange, etc. Arrange the fruit in layers in a salad bowl or deep glass dish, sprinkle each layer of fruit with castor sugar, and pour over a little good sherry or Madeira wine, one or two wineglassfuls, according to the quantity of fruit used, also a small quantity of plain syrup. Place the bowl on the ice for about two hours. Just before serving add a small glass of liqueur, such as Kirschwasser, Curacao, Benedictine, or Chartreuse. This is a most refreshing dish, suitable to all seasons of the year, but more especially for hot summer days.

MELON SALAD WITH CHERRIES.

Cut off carefully and in a single piece the top portion of a ripe melon and scoop out the centre seeds, etc., then take out the ripe flesh with a spoon, cut it into slices, and put them into a bowl with a little vanilla-flavoured castor sugar, and sprinkle over a little sherry. Stone half a pound of small ripe cherries, and put them into a salad bowl with sufficient castor sugar to flavour, and let them stand on the ice or in a very cool place for about half an hour. Now mix the melon pulp and the cherries with their own syrup, and put the fruit into the prepared melon. Stand it on ice until required for the table.

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